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FIRST EDITION

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THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

No Material Change Since Yesterday—The French Still "Concentrating" and the Prussians Still "Advancing."

Last night's cable telegrams do not note any material change in the military situation. The "noble infant" has sought refuge in London, and the Emperor has reiterated his determination to return to Paris "victorious or dead." Later details of the battle among the hills west of Saarbruck, on the 7th, coming from Prussian sources, stated that the contest was more important and more disastrous to the French than at first supposed. Frossard's corps was dispersed, the entire camp of one division and many magazines being captured, while prisoners were taken by the thousand and are still coming in.

The French forces have entirely disappeared from the Prussian front, and none are to be seen by the Prussian patrols, who are within gunshot of Metz. All the obstructions within a mile of the fortifications of this stronghold, say the French reports, have been destroyed, including houses and trees, and everything is being put in readiness for the next onslaught of the Prussians. The French forces are being steadily concentrated around Metz, and on the road between that point and the capital. Large numbers of the *Garde Mobile* are leaving Paris for the front, and advices from the camp at Chalons state that they are full of fight and confidence. Meanwhile the Prussians are steadily advancing, the only obstruction encountered being villages filled with the wounded of the French. The next contest cannot be much longer delayed.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Sacrifice of Ollivier to the Fury of Paris—Coups Palikao's Ministry—Sketches of the Members.

The fury of the mob within the walls of the Palais Bourbon was not less than that of the mob without on Tuesday afternoon. Says the Paris *Patrie*, "When M. Ollivier attempted to speak the second time the deputies of the Left rushed upon him and would have murdered him had not members of the Right promptly interposed." With such manifestations of the temper of the deputies before us, we can express no surprise at the downfall of the Ollivier Ministry at the very opening of the session of Corps Legislatif.

Yesterday afternoon Count Palikao announced the names of the new Ministry which he has gathered about him, to save what is possible from the wreck of the "Constitutional" Empire. They are as follows:—

Premier and Minister of War—Marshal Cousin de Montauban, Count de Palikao, succeeding Viscount Dejean, who held the position *ad interim*, in the absence of Marshal Le Beuf with the army.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, succeeding the Duke de Gramont.

Minister of Marine—Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who held the same position under Ollivier.

Minister of the Interior—M. Henri Chevreau succeeding the Chevalier de Valdrome.

Minister of Justice—M. Grandperret, succeeding M. Emile Ollivier.

Minister of Finance—M. Pierre Magne, succeeding M. Emile Alexis Segris.

Minister of Public Works—Baron Jerome David, succeeding M. Charles Ignace Plichon.

Minister of Public Instruction—M. Jules Brame, succeeding M. Jacques Philippe Mege.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—M. Clement Duvernois, succeeding M. Charles Louvet.

President of the Council of State—M. Busson Billault, succeeding M. Esquiron de Parieu.

The composition of the new Cabinet signifies a casting to the winds of all pretensions to Liberalism and constitutional rule, but France is not less desperate than Napoleon, and a cable telegram announces that the new ministry gives general satisfaction and tends to unite the nation. Its novelty rather than its strength is what satisfies the French people, and if the armies are to be driven still further back towards Paris, the new ministry will quickly share the fate of the old.

We gave yesterday an elaborate sketch of Count Palikao, the new Premier and Minister of War. Below we present sketches of the other members of the Cabinet.

Prince Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

is descended from one of the most ancient and distinguished families of France, dating back from Alfred, created Count of Auvergne by Charles the Simple, King of France, during the latter part of the ninth century. Many of the members were famous as statesmen or soldiers, and the entire line has held a prominent position in France for nearly one thousand years. The genealogical history of this family is a most interesting one.

The subject of this sketch, Prince Henri Godfrey Bernard Alphonse, is the chief of the branch of Lauraquais, into which the house has merged, and is now known by the title of Prince de la Tour Auvergne-Lauraquais. He was born at Paris on the 23d of October, 1823, his father being Prince Charles Melchoir Philippe Bernard. At the time of the *coup d'etat*, in 1852, he was a young man of twenty-nine years of age, and was distinguished for his abilities, diplomatic and otherwise. By promptly giving in his adhesion to the empire he was received into the favor of the Emperor Napoleon, and after the lapse of a few years was named Senator of France, holding that position with credit. In August, 1851, he was married to Emilie Celeste de Montault des Iles, by whom he had one child, a boy, born in June, 1852. His wife died at Florence on the 8th of March, 1857, and he has not married again.

Before 1863 Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne held no special diplomatic position under the empire, although he frequently took an active part in the political affairs of France. On the 13th of October of that year, however, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and in the December following arrived in London and presented his credentials. This position he continued to hold until July 18, 1869, when he was called by the Emperor to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. His ministry fell at the close of the year, and he gave way to Count Napoleon Daru, under the Ollivier regime. On the 20th of July of the present year he was sent by the Emperor as Ambassador to Vienna.

The Prince is a man of much ability, but he has already taken the oath of fidelity to four different governments whose principles were directly opposed to each other. All his tendencies are of a reactionary character.

Admiral Rignult de Genouilly, the Minister of Marine,

was born at Rochefort on the 12th of April, in the year 1807, and admitted to the naval school of France in 1825. He entered the navy in 1830, was captain of a frigate in 1841, a member of the Admiralty in Paris in 1853, and Rear Admiral of the naval brigade operating against Sebastopol in 1856. In the year 1856 he was despatched to command the fleet in the China seas, and there co-operated with the British at the capture of Canton in 1857. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and created Senator in 1860. In the month of January, 1862, he took command of the squadron in the Mediterranean, and was named Admiral January 27, 1864. He was made Minister of Marine in 1867, and on July 18, 1869, was appointed to the same position in Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne's Cabinet, retaining his portfolio under M. Ollivier, and still holding over now that there is another change. The Admiral has paid much attention to the development of the French iron-clad fleet, and is a practical as well as a scientific officer. He is a writer also, and has edited some two or three popular works.

M. Henri Chevreau, the Minister of the Interior,

was born as Belleville, in the department of the Seine, on the 28th of April, 1823. His father, who died in 1854, and was at one time a school teacher at Saint Maud, was a member of the Corps Legislatif. For some time he engaged in literary pursuits, and published, in connection with M. Laurent Pichat, a volume of poetry entitled "Les Voyageuses" (1844–8). In 1848 he was a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, and was defeated because of his lacking a few days of the age necessary for eligibility to a seat. From the start he showed himself a warm partisan of Louis Napoleon, whose candidature for the office of President received his active and enthusiastic support. On the 10th of January following he was rewarded for his devotion to the interests of the newly-elected chief of the State by his appointment as Prefect of the Ardeche, although he was then less than twenty-six years old. In this capacity all his energies were bent to the successful achievement of the *coup d'etat*, and after the establishment of the empire he was further rewarded with the position of Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture and Commerce. Here again his zeal in behalf of Imperialism had full scope and play. He subsequently served with credit as a member of the General Council of Ardeche, and in 1853 he was appointed Counsellor of State, and charged to defend the budget before the Corps Legislatif. But, in consequence of some difficulties of detail and differences of opinion with M. de Persigny he retired from the Ministry, and was appointed Prefect of the Department of Nantes in 1855. This position he held until 1860, when he was made Prefect of the Loire Inferieure, and in 1864 Prefect of the Rhone. During this latter year he was again made Counsellor of State. In 1865 M. Chevreau was appointed a Senator of France, and on January 6, 1870, was made Prefect of the Department of the Seine, in place of Baron Haussmann, whose sacrifice was imperatively demanded by the supporters of the new "Constitutional" regime. M. Chevreau is a man of ability and great energy of character, but he has always heretofore been a servile tool of the Emperor, and in the Interior office will have abundant opportunity to render himself obnoxious to the anti-imperialists. Among other Imperial favors bestowed upon him is that of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

M. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance,

was born at Perigeux, December 3, 1806, of what is termed an "obscure" family. In 1831 he was admitted as an *avocat*, or attorney, and was patronized by Marshal Bugeaud. M. Fould noticed his peculiar ability, and soon afterwards took charge of his political fortunes. He became a member both of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, in which bodies he was recognized as a practical man, although not much of a debating speech-maker. He retired to private life in 1838, but was recalled to official position as Under Secretary of State for Finance in 1849. April 10, 1851, he was appointed Minister of Public Works, in which office he was very successful during three or four years. He was an able advocate of railroad extension in France, and during the interim inspected all the main lines already laid down in the empire and in other countries of Europe, adopting and suggesting improvements. From 1854 to 1860 he held the portfolio of Finance. In 1860 he was nominated Minister without a portfolio, retired from the Cabinet in 1863 in consequence of a disagreement with M. Fould, and was named a Privy Councillor in April of the last-named year. In July, 1869, he was again called to the head of the Department of Finance, and held that position until relieved by M. Buffet in January, 1870. For a time it was thought that he would be retained in the Cabinet under the new ministry, but it was found that there were so many factions in the Liberal ranks to conciliate that it would be necessary for him to vacate the position to which he has just been restored. He is an accomplished and experienced financier, having originated and successfully negotiated nearly all the great loans which the Emperor has found necessary to bolster up his throne. In December, 1852, he was appointed a Senator. In 1851 he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor, subsequently a grand officer, and in 1854 received the grand cross.

Baron Jerome David, the Minister of Public Works,

was born at Rome on the 30th of June, 1823. He is grandson to the great painter of the Revolution. His baptismal name was in honor of his godfather, Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. He was first educated for the naval service, but subsequently studied for the army at the military school of St. Cyr. He got his commission and served with the army in Algeria. He filled several administrative positions of importance in Algeria, and served in the Crimean war on the staff of Prince Napoleon. After the war he retired from the army. In 1859 he was elected Deputy for the Gironde, and was returned again in 1863 and 1869 by large majorities. He served as secretary in the bureau of the Chamber, and subsequently was appointed the Vice-President of the legislative body in the sessions of 1867, 1868, and 1869. He was an active debater, and took special interest in Algerian affairs, free trade, and foreign questions. He has been always strongly conservative, and his renomination as Vice-President in June, 1869, led to the retirement of M. Schneider, until the Emperor personally interfered.

M. Jules Brame, the Minister of Public Instruction,

for a long time known in French political circles, was born at Lille January 9, 1808, and was elected a member of the General Council for the Council of Cayooing. He became a member of the Corps Legislatif for the Department of the Nord in 1857, and was re-elected in 1863, and again in 1869. He has since achieved a deserved reputation as the author of "L'Emigration des Indes."

M. Clement Duvernois, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce,

has been recently conspicuous in French journalism by his servile subserviency to the Emperor, whose views he was regarded as expressing in the *Peuple Francais*. He recently retired from that journal. Many political pamphlets have been written by him in the interests of Imperialism. It was M. Duvernois who led the assault on the Ministry on Tuesday afternoon, proposing and insisting on the order of the day, for the purpose of securing a vote of a want of confidence in Ollivier and his colleagues.

WARS OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

The Foreign Conflicts in Which Napoleon III Has Engaged—The Crimea, Italy, China, and Mexico.

The present French Emperor, conscious probably of a deficiency in military genius in comparison with the First Napoleon, has for the most part refrained from appearing before the world as an actual leader of armies. Notwithstanding, however, that his most brilliant successes have been in the capacity of diplomatist, he has been anxious to gratify the French love for glory and to consolidate his own power by waging successful war against foreign enemies. If the Emperor has obtained for himself no celebrity as a general, it cannot be denied that the record of the French armies during his reign has been a brilliant one. The manner in which he was forced to withdraw his troops from Mexico at the bidding of the United States was the first serious loss of prestige that he sustained, and it was looked upon as practically a defeat, although no armed force was brought into the field to support Mr. Seward's diplomacy.

The Crimean War.

When Napoleon III assumed the imperial purple it was necessary for him to make himself both feared and respected at home and abroad by proving that he was no unworthy successor to his great uncle. The attack of Russia upon Turkey soon gave him the opportunity he desired, and in the war which ensued France managed to drag England into the contest, but secured for herself pretty much all the honors.

This war was brought about by the cunning management of Napoleon, who was anxious to make French influence predominate in the East, and at the same time to engage in a contest that would afford opportunities for gratifying the thirst for military glory of the French people. He began a dispute with the Emperor Nicholas about the guardianship of the holy places at Jerusalem, and succeeded in exciting that monarch to the fighting point. Then he abandoned so much of his claim as was sufficient to appease the jealousy of England and to excite her against Russia. The Russian Emperor, led on by these manœuvres, commenced an attack upon Turkey, and Napoleon, by consummating an alliance with England, obtained the position and recognition as a leading sovereign of Europe that he desired. The war between Russia and the two allied Western powers broke out in 1854, and on the 14th of September the allied armies affected a landing at the bay of Eupatoria, in the Crimean peninsula, and commenced to march upon Sebastopol. Upon the banks of the river Alma they were met by the Russian army, under the command of Prince Mentschikoff, and on the 20th of September a bloody battle ensued, in which the Russians were totally defeated. On the 25th of September Balaklava was seized by the British troops, and on the 9th of October the southern section of Sebastopol was regularly besieged, the northern part of the city being beyond the reach of the allies owing to the entrance of the harbor having been rendered inaccessible by sunken vessels. The Russians were badly routed at the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann on October 25 and November 5, and afterwards they mostly confined themselves to the defense of the city. It was at the battle of Inkermann that the French troops under Canrobert won special distinction. In this fight 3011 Russians were killed and 5097 wounded. The English loss was 462 killed and 2143 wounded, and the French loss 380 killed and 1337 wounded.

During the siege the Russians made frequent sorties, and some of the contests which ensued from these were of sufficient magnitude to warrant being designated as regular battles. Among the most prominent of these incidental fights were a brilliant but unsuccessful attack by the French upon a new redoubt: their first assault upon the Malakoff and Redan, June 18, 1855, and the battle of the Tchernaya, August 16, in which the Russians with 50,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry made a desperate effort to cripple the enemy. The trenches having been advanced close enough, the final bombardment commenced on the 5th of September and was continued for three days. The Malakoff and Redan were stormed on September 8, and captured after a tremendous struggle, and Sebastopol was at the mercy of the allies. With the conclusion of the siege of Sebastopol the war with Russia virtually ended, and the French Emperor found himself recognized as the leader of European politics.

The Italian War.

Having humbled Russia, Napoleon III next turned his attention to Austria, and he determined to aid in establishing an Italian kingdom, which would be the natural ally of France and a perpetual barrier against the extension of Austrian influence and power to the south. A few remarks addressed to the Austrian Ambassador by the French Emperor on New Year, day, 1859, informed the world of his intention to interfere between Austria and Italy, and so soon as hostilities were publicly determined upon, the Italians were assured that the coming contest did not mean for them merely a change of masters, but a free and united Italy under a liberal and progressive government. The quarrel in its incipiency was between Austria and Sardinia, although it was well known that the latter small power was backed by France, and the Austrians, taking the initiative, crossed the Ticino April 26–29, 1859.

The popular risings in the several States compelled the Duke of Modena, the Duchess of Parma, and the Duke of Tuscany to flee to Austria, and the Italian troops, under the lead of Garibaldi, made themselves masters of the greater portion of Italy. For nearly a month the Austrians did not venture to risk a battle, but occupied themselves with plundering the province of Lomellina. The French Emperor despatched his forces to the field as the ally of Sardinia, and the Austrians having suffered reverses at Montebello on the 20th of May, and at Palestro on the 31st of May and 1st of June, they recrossed the Ticino. A great battle occurred near Magenta on the 4th of June, in which the Austrians were totally defeated, and they were compelled to abandon Milan and the whole northwestern portion of Lombardy. Retreating to the line of the Mincio they were met by the French at Solferino on the 24th of June, and again suffered a defeat. By this time the attitude of Prussia began to be threatening, and the French Emperor was apparently unwilling to follow the Austrians within the lines of their famous quadrilateral. He therefore took all Europe by surprise by concluding a truce and making arrangements for a personal interview with the Emperor of Austria at Villafranca. This interview took place on the 11th of July, and the preliminaries of a treaty were agreed upon by which a portion of Lombardy, exclusive of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, were ceded to Sardinia for the sum of $42,000,000. The practical result of this war was the establishment of the Italian kingdom under Victor Emanuel, who ceded his dukedom of Savoy to France in exchange for the Italian crown.

The Chinese War.

The next power against which the French arms were directed was China. Various alleged acts of outrage and treachery on the part of the Chinese authorities in defiance of the treaties with European powers induced the French and English in 1860 to send out joint expeditions to punish past misdeeds and to secure guarantees for the future. The French forces were under the command of General Montauban, who, in conjunction with the English, attacked and captured the fort of Taikou, at the mouth of the river Peiho, on the 20th of August. On the 21st of September this officer achieved another great victory at Palikao, which was followed by the plunder and demolition of the Chinese Emperor's summer palace and the entry of the European forces into Pekin. The Chinese were forced to accept the terms dictated by the allies, and they concluded treaties which secured the protection of European interests in the East. General Montauban was created Count of Palikao on the 22d of January, 1866, as a reward for his services in China, and under that name he has now been again prominently brought before the public as the head of the new French Ministry.

In 1861 the French engaged in a war with Cochin China, and succeeded in capturing a large portion of the country and establishing a firm foothold there. The object of this war was ostensibly to punish the Emperor Tu-Duc for his cruelty towards the French missionaries and the Christian converts, but the real reason was to obtain possession of the country, so that the French influence in the East might rival that of England.

The Mexican War.

The first serious loss of prestige sustained by Napoleon III was on account of his Mexican blunder. This was a mistake of the most serious character from first to last, and the mortification of the Emperor and the French people was extreme when the French troops were withdrawn at the demand of the United States, and the unfortunate Maximilian left to his fate. The civil war in the United States apparently gave the French Emperor the opportunity he desired to establish himself on this continent, and to oppose a check to the growing power of the American republic. It was evidently expected that the result of the contest between the North and the South would lead to the disruption of the Union, or that, even if victorious, the North would not be in a condition to engage in a war with France, so that Mexico could be converted into a French province with comparative impunity. The pretext for the invasion of Mexico was reparation for injuries inflicted upon subjects of France and the payment of debts which the Mexican government had practically repudiated. England and Spain, who had similar grievances, consented to join with France in an expedition against Mexico, but they thought better of it when it began to be apparent that Napoleon had other objects in view than the mere redress of grievances, and the proposition to place the Austrian Archduke Maximilian in Mexico as Emperor induced both England and Spain to abandon their alliance with France. The allies effected a landing in Mexico early in January, 1862, but they failed to receive that cordial welcome that the enemies of the Mexican President Juarez had led them to expect; and although they obtained possession of a large portion of the country, they really had very little success in the direction which they most desired. England and Spain finally withdrew from the alliance, and the French carried on the war alone. Juarez in the mean time rallied the Mexicans to his standard and succeeded in giving the enemy constant annoyance, although no battles of any importance occurred. In October, 1862, General Forey arrived with thirty-five thousand French troops and immediately marched upon Puebla, where he was repulsed with great loss. In addition to this disaster the smallpox broke out among the French troops, and the people of the United States expressed such dissatisfaction at the French occupation of Mexico that it began to be feared that they would interfere in spite of the enormous war they already had on their hands. About the middle of February the French made another advance on Puebla and captured it, and on the 10th of June General Forey entered the city of Mexico. The Republicans all fled, and the Imperialists and adherents of the Church party who remained received the French with enthusiasm. A provisional government was established, and on the 10th of July the Assembly elected the Archduke Maximilian of Austria Emperor. This prince was the candidate of the Emperor Napoleon, through whom he hoped to establish the ascendancy of the Latin race on the Western Continent, and in electing him the Mexican Assembly was simply obeying orders. Maximilian, after much hesitation, was induced by Napoleon to accept the throne thus offered him, and on the 28th of May, 1863, he and his wife landed at Vera Cruz and he assumed the dignity and authority of Emperor. In the meantime Juarez and his faithful adherents were in the northern part of the country, and although defeated were not dismayed. A desultory war was carried on against the so-called empire, but Maximilian assumed that the Republicans were no better than bandits, and undertook to treat them as such. In the meantime the civil war in the United States drew to an end, and the clamor for the withdrawal of the French from Mexico became more intense. Napoleon found that he had gained very little glory by his attempt to secure the ascendancy of the Latin race in the New World, and foresaw a contest with the victorious armies of the United States if he did not yield to the demand made upon him by Mr. Seward. The expedition had already cost one hundred and thirty millions of dollars and eleven thousand men; the real empire of Maximilian was limited to the area commanded by the French troops, and practically the whole affair was a lamentable failure. Napoleon saw that if he could not make himself master of Mexico with only Juarez and his adherents to contend with, he would have no hope whatever if the United States entered the arena; and on the 6th of February the French troops evacuated the City of Mexico, leaving Maximilian to his fate. The Mexican expedition was a serious loss of prestige for the Emperor Napoleon. It exposed him to ridicule and contempt, and he has been eager ever since for an opportunity to recover his credit. The success of Prussia in 1866 was another check to him, and the war in which he is now engaged was undertaken for the double purpose of restraining the power of Prussia and of reviving the glory of the French arms.

HOW TO FIGHT FRANCE.

The Views of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia on the French Soldier—"Seizing on the Offensive."

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia wrote some years ago a military memoir. This memoir contained some important remarks on the condition of the Prussian troops, and a sort of comparison between their efficiency, discipline, and military organization and those of the French. It was prophetic in its very title:—"The Art of Fighting the French Army." The opinions are not only valuable in themselves, but they attain an added significance when it is remembered that the Prince has attained great military renown, and that he has the power of carrying into practice the opinions which he expresses. He says:—

Those who suppose that the French fight in an irregular and desultory manner, like the hordes of Attila, are as much in error as those who suppose them subject to the strict rules of military art. The truth must be sought between the two extremes. Undoubtedly the French army in time of war is deficient in forms, but these are replaced by simple principles and actual truths, that can be renewed at will. For instance, *coups de main* that had been practiced by Moreau in the wars of the Republic, were seen again in the last Italian war. Marshal Bugeaud, the most able instructor and the most experienced in contemporary military art, knew the French soldier better than any living man. He embodied their principles in his own short treatises, from which they were almost textually extracted by Marshal Saint Arnaud. The French principles of war, as briefly as I can give them, are:—

1. Absolutely to lay aside in time of war the regulations, the instructions of the barrack drill, and the very memory itself of the parade ground. There is no such thing with the French as an order of battle, a form that prevails on every occasion. The mode of carrying the troops into action is left to the initiative and the talents of the generals.

2. The real principle, which becomes as familiar to the soldier as to the general, rests on this truth: "moral force is superior to physical force." Napoleon himself expressed this idea when he said that moral force contributed three-fourths to success, while physical force was only worth one-fourth. The entire education of the French soldier is on this principle. The French disdain to manœuvre one division against another. There is no moral element in the matter. The French officer has no sense of fear, of deference to superiors—he does not feel himself crushed by the presence of a chief, and every general, every officer, goes into action without misgiving, sure of himself, full of confidence in his own light and in his own courage.

The French are not above the Machiavellian arts of surprise, the unexpected, to astonish the enemy. Thus they attack with terrible cries, and the hideous aspect of the Turcos and the Zouaves may intimidate young soldiers; for which reason it is expedient to warn recruits against such practices.

3. Another French principle is to attack in close column when operating against enemies little accustomed to drill, because they are usually braver and more enterprising. On the contrary, when engaged against regular troops they fight as skirmishers and without order.

4. An essential principle with the French, one indeed that they have constantly adopted in these last campaigns, is never to defend themselves in a passive manner, but to act constantly on the offensive, even when it is only for the purpose of defensive operations. I think this defensive activity, pushed to excess, as we now see it in the French, may be charged to Marshal Bugeaud. We must do our best to raise the moral force of our own men and to depress that of the enemy. *To this end we must never wait for attack at the decisive moment, but always seize on the offensive.* Attacking movements in flank or rear, even if executed only by a handful of men, produce an extraordinary moral impression. These lines contain not only the advice for offensive defenses, but the means of resisting an attack; that is, not front to front, but, as in cavalry tactics, front to flank.

5. The French idea in the employment of skirmishers seems to me particularly interesting. It is that "skirmishing is but an expedient" (*Le tiraillement n'est qu'un pis aller*). This mode of fighting being only a loss of time and never decisive is only to be used when it can be done with freedom. It never should be forced by the enemy, for not his plans should be forced on us, but ours on him. This is the real moral supremacy. The enemy's skirmishing line should not be opposed by our skirmishing line; that is a loss of men and time. Skirmishers must act against the flank. Better still, however, is it to repel such an attack to send in a squadron at a charge, and without firing to break the opposing line.

6. We must pay special attention in the French attack to that spirit which is peculiar to them, and which Cæsar himself has remarked. He considered their first burst as the most dangerous and each successive one less imposing. The vehemence of attack, the French fury of the wars of the revolution, is to this day a national characteristic. The French have the habit, in beginning a fight, to sound the enemy's line, and so to take an account of his forces and their disposal. They have recourse to partial attacks which seek to penetrate to the point whose possession is deemed useful. If these are not immediately successful, they wait until the supports come up. In Italy, however, they changed this opening, and by and by throwing out heavy skirmishing parties, and at the same time charging in column. In this way, at Solferino, they surprised the Austrians just as they were forming for the march after their dinner. The videttes were driven in without firing a shot. The outposts fell back, and then the fight began. The French had ground of their own choice, besides the moral effect of a surprise. The instance proves how they accommodate themselves to circumstances. The French habitually employ their best men. The *corps d'elite* are composed of picked men, whose ambition is excited and whose places ever can be supplied by those who are eminous of their consideration. They march in the front rank and thus maintain the French supremacy, and make subsequent work easier for the less reliable troops. It is a theory that immediately on attack is decided upon; it cannot be made too promptly. The firing is prolonged as little as possible, and in the Italian war the musketry would scarcely last a quarter of an hour before the bayonet was brought into use. The French attack at the double quick, in which they are well drilled in time of peace, so that they do not lose their breath by the time they come up with the enemy. Arnaud says, in writing to his wife from the Crimea:—"The English attacked some strong redoubts and lost more men than we did. My brave boys run, while the Englishmen are satisfied to walk." The first assault being thus at the double, the skirmishers advance without firing till they get within one hundred and fifty feet of the enemy—the columns are moving up behind them. This impetuous assault in column and in open order terrifies the enemy. If successful this disorder is soon rectified, but if repulsed disorder and confusion are inevitable.

Frenchmen don't understand an orderly retreat. They try to get ahead of each other, and their flight becomes a general *sauve qui peut*. This is one of their great failures, which must be seized on the moment by sending cavalry and infantry in pursuit—as they soon recover.

"LOUIS AND I."

Thackeray's Foreshadowing of Modern Napoleonic Bulletins.

Thackeray, in his "Burlesques," describes the history of the next French revolution, and attributes a proclamation to Louis Napoleon which pictures his theatrical and humbug propensities in lifelike colors. There is a wonderful similarity between Thackeray's invention and the proclamations recently issued by Napoleon III. Here is Thackeray's version:—

"Soldiers! From the summit of the Pyramids forty centuries look down upon you. The sons of France now worship at the shrine of Glory! You have been promised liberty, but you have had none. I will endow you with the true, the real freedom. When your ancestors burst over the Alps were they not free? Yes; *free to conquer*. Let us imitate the example of those indomitable myriads, and flinging a defiance to Europe, once more trample over her, march in triumph into her prostrate capitals, and bring her kings with her treasures at our feet. *This is the liberty worthy of Frenchmen.*

"Frenchmen—I promise you that the Rhine shall be restored to you, and that England shall rank no more among the nations. I will have a marine that will drive her ships from the seas; the fear of Austerlitz has risen once more. The Guard dies but never surrenders. I have seen the fields of Europe where your laurels are now withering, and I have communed with the dead who repose beneath them. They ask, Where are our children? where is France? Europe no longer glitters with the shine of its triumphant bayonets—echoes no more with the shouts of its victorious cannon. Who could reply to such a question save with a blush? And does a blush become the cheeks of a Frenchman?

"No! Let us wipe from our faces this degrading mark of shame. Come as of old and rally round my eagles! You have been subject to fiddling prudence long enough. Come, brave regiments will do the rest. Henceforth the traveller in that desert island shall ask, 'Was it this wretched corner of the world that for a thousand years defied Frenchmen?'

"Frenchmen, up and rally! I have flung my banner to the breezes; 'tis surrounded by the faithful and the brave. Up, and let your motto be, Liberty, Equality, War all over the World.

"NAPOLEON III."

"Such is the proclamation!" says Thackeray, "such the hopes that brutal-minded and bloody adventurer holds out to our country. 'War all over the world, is the cry of the savage demon, and the friends who have rallied around him echo it in concert."

DISRAELI ON THE WAR.

Speech of the Ex-Premier on the European Crisis—The Secret Treaty and England's Duty.

In the English House of Commons, July 25, on the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. Disraeli said:—

It is probable that the document to which I shall have to call the attention of the House may be contained in those papers which are to be laid on the table, and that they may be accompanied by explanations. If the papers about to be distributed contain the documents and a satisfactory explanation my observations will be useless; but I am bound to say that if they do not contain that document and a satisfactory explanation, they will merit the same epithet. I regret very much that those papers are not in my possession; no one feels justified under ordinary circumstances in hurrying the Government in the production of diplomatic documents, but I can't understand, speaking, of course, with the deep want of knowledge which those not in office must necessarily labor under, I cannot understand that the awful events that may have occurred or are about to occur could have been preceded by a voluminous correspondence on the part of our Government with the belligerents or any other power.

I do not know whether any change has taken place with respect to the administration of the Foreign Office in regard to the printing of papers of this kind. If so, we shall become acquainted with it in the course of this brief discussion. Perhaps there may have been, from motives of economy—(laughter)—which, under ordinary circumstances, might be found to be a source of great public convenience, and some security for the faithful administration of our most secret affairs; but if this be the case the delay that has occurred is not accounted for, because if we really had to appeal to the promises of the private press of the country, I own I am at a loss to conceive what can occasion this extraordinary delay that these papers presented on Friday, and expected by some members of this House to be in their hands so that, in the intervening hours between Divine service they might feel justified, in a crisis like the present, if they thought it necessary, to look at them—(laughter, and hear, hear)—whereas they have now had to come down to the House on Monday, having no papers in their hands. It appears to me that, under the circumstances, considering the great and awful results that are at stake, some explanation should be offered by the Government on this head. It seems to me extraordinary that the peace of Europe should be broken in a manner and on a scale so vast and threatening, and that Parliament should really have no conception of the cause of such a great event, and that we should go to our constituents, and when they ask us any questions, as they always do in the course of autumn, we should be perfectly unacquainted with what has occurred, and unable to satisfy their justifiable and reasonable political curiosity. (Laughter.)

I attribute the discordant statements that are made to the rapid and imperfect mode of communication which is the characteristic of the scientific age in which we live. (Laughter.) But it is not a state of affairs which any English Parliament can think very satisfactory to depend only upon broken telegrams of public declarations made by persons, however great may be their position and authority in their own country. What we want are documents. Now, sir, to-day a document has appeared, and it is with respect to that document that I wish to make inquiry of the right honorable gentleman. That document appears in the form of a projected treaty between Prussia and France. It involves considerable modifications of the present settlement of Europe, and among other provisions it contemplates the military occupation and finally the conquest of the kingdom of Belgium by the Emperor of the French. Now, sir, I do not know what may be the date of that project of treaty; but it refers to a state of affairs which proves it cannot be a remote date. I should like to know if the information can be given to us when this project was first proposed, whether it was at some interval from the present date, and if it is in her Majesty's knowledge the project has been renewed. I need not touch upon the importance of an accurate knowledge of the subject to the Parliament of this country. I wish entirely to avoid entering into the merits of the belligerents in the war, which now, I am sorry to say, I may describe as having already commenced. If the House feels it to be its duty to come to some opinion upon it, I have no doubt it will not shrink from the fulfilment of that duty. (Hear.) But it will not attempt to exercise its privilege of so doing without being in possession of the best information it can obtain after having given that information its mature consideration and thought. I hope I may be permitted to say, without reverting to the causes or the merits or even the consequences of the present struggle, that I think the policy which is indicated in the project of treaty is one that this country must heartily disapprove and deprecate. (Cheers.) I should look myself upon the prospect of the extinction of the kingdom of Belgium as a misfortune to Europe and an injury to England (loud cheers), and therefore trust that such an attempt will never be made; nor can I forget that if any such attempt should be made the engagements which the sovereign of this country has entered into in respect to that kingdom will demand the gravest consideration not only of the Government but of the House and the country. (Cheers.)

Keeping Prussian Pilots From the French.

A letter from Hanover, in the *Siecle*, states that the Prussian Government has removed all the male population from the Isles of Norderney, Borkum, and Juist, to prevent the French from finding native pilots. The port of Heppens is defended by the famous Krupp guns which were in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Throughout all Hanover every one between nineteen and fifty is called to arms.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRANCE AROUSED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The banks of the Moselle no longer demand our first attention—the interest of Europe centres on the banks of the Seine. All France is in uproar, and Paris revolutionary.

A French levy *en masse* is a terrible and a dangerous thing. Men now from one end of France to the other are rushing together, clamoring for arms and leaders, chanting the Marseillaise, and shouting "*A bas la Prusse!*" A real enthusiasm for war has seized upon the whole nation. There is no doubt that the Government, if it had means of transportation and subsistence, might to-day throw upon the Prussian lines almost every Frenchman capable of bearing arms, and these men would fight to the death to drive back the hated invader. But a populace in arms is not an army. A large proportion of the new levies are doubtless men who have served already in the army or the National Guard, and could soon be made effective soldiers. We are told, also, that the French are a people of military tastes, which is quite true; yet the average French peasant, before he has been made over by drilling and discipline, is one of the most unmartial creatures in the world. A long stay in camp or barracks is necessary to fit him for the field. So if the full strength of the empire is now called forth, only a small part of it will be immediately available at the front.

On the other hand, a levy of this kind, if not immediately formidable to the enemy, is very apt to be formidable to its own commanders. The patriotic enthusiasm kindled by disaster does not readily brook delay, and the French populace, in their present temper, if not led at once against the Prussians, will be apt to turn their arms against the Government that has got them into trouble. They are not satisfied to enlist quietly and go where the generals want to have them. They insist upon taking the reins into their own hands, and declare that in a crisis like this every citizen must be "armed and ready." It is easy to see what this means. If another victory should be won by the Prussians, those arms would never again be under the command of Napoleon. The soldiers would overturn the throne for the sake of saving the country. The events of last week have shaken the dynasty almost to its fall, and we see little probability that Napoleon will recover the prestige he has lost. His inefficiency as a commander, which military men knew well enough before, has now been manifested to everybody. If his fortunes should be retrieved by a victory at Metz, the credit will not belong to him and will not be given him. Perhaps in the course of the campaign some great military genius may arise among the French host, as a great military genius arose in the last century among the hosts of revolutionary France, and the people, after marching to victory under him, may place him at the head of the nation. But the sick man who lies suffering and beaten at Chalons will never again enkindle their ardor. It is not for him that France has arisen.

It may soon prove, indeed, that it is against him France has arisen. The French Chamber votes a want of confidence in his Ministry. The Ministry, in turn, does what it can to allay the rising storm, by ignoring alike Emperor and Regent. Appeals to Paris are officially promulgated, which implore that there be no rising, on the avowed ground that it would place the French army between two fires. And all this we learn over wires guarded with the most jealous surveillance, by what is left of the French Government! When the official censorship permits so much to be known, as the best face it can put on affairs, what must be the worst? That Napoleon is not expected ever to enter Paris again comes to us in a despatch from one of our correspondents there, and the prediction seems an easy one. That the Empress is preparing for flight is a rumor no longer hard to believe. Paris seems trembling on the verge of revolution.

OUR SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

From the N. Y. Times.

In a country with such an extent of sea-coast as ours, especially one that contains so many important maritime towns, a complete and continuous system of fortification is necessary for protection from naval attacks in case of war. Accordingly we find running all along the coast, from Maine to Florida, and from the lower peninsula of California to Alaska, a system of forts more or less formidable, according to the size and importance of the point to be protected. There are in and about the harbor of New York, the most important point on the line, nine or ten fortifications and detached works, some of them still in the process of construction, which, when all are completed, will make the city as nearly secure from attacks by a hostile fleet as is practicable. These forts, and our sea-coast defenses generally, being intended as permanent works, are built of solid masonry. Many of them, however, are flanked and reinforced with detached works and water batteries, where earth is mainly relied upon to stop hostile shot, thus to a great extent combining the advantages of earth and masonry.

Before the Rebellion, Floyd, the then Secretary of War, sent as many heavy guns as possible to the South, so that at the outbreak of hostilities many of the larger Northern forts were almost entirely without ordnance. Fort Schuyler, near Throgg's Neck, for instance, had then scarcely a dozen in position. The entrance to our harbor in that direction, however, is now protected by two extensive works—the second on Willet's Point—and this advance in the work of sea-coast defense may be taken as a sample of what is doing elsewhere. The corps of engineers to whom the charge of all our fortifications is intrusted is composed of the ablest scientific officers of the army, who are fully equal to the requirements of their position.

The introduction of heavy ordnance, and the experiences of the Rebellion, have done so much to alter the ideas of military men on the subject of fortification, that it is impossible to see what will be their ultimate result. The experiments which have been made at Fortress Monroe and Fort Delaware here, and at Shoeburyness in England, with iron-clad casemates and stout iron shields, tend to show the inadequacy of our present methods of construction, but they do not furnish data enough to indicate the best substitute. Our fortifications have all been built in conformity with what were considered the best military models at the time of their erection, and our engineers are alive to the importance of obtaining all the light which additional experiments may throw on the subject. A board of distinguished engineer officers is now in Europe to examine the best military works of the Continent, and to obtain from them any valuable hints they may offer. The breaking out of the war between France and Prussia will probably facilitate the work of these officers. Even though engineers express grave doubts as to the power of masonry works to resist the assaults of modern artillery, still, when we remember how long Fort Sumter withstood the attacks of our iron-clads, after all its walls seemed crumbling to ruins, we shall not be inclined to lose all faith in granite walls, even should they be without shields of iron. A work which served to keep back such vessels as we had before Charleston would seem to be of decided practical value, although in the eye of military science it may be but a dismantled wreck.

While in the matter of construction there is still some uncertainty, we are on a much better footing as regards heavy artillery for the armament of forts. Our system of heavy ordnance is as perfect as that of any other country, and we lead the world in the construction of pieces of large calibre. At Fort Hamilton there is a battery of fifteen-inch guns, and also one monster twenty-inch, which, we are assured, can throw a heavier weight of metal to a greater distance than any similar number of guns, not of the same make, anywhere else on the face of the globe. A change seems likely to be made in the common system of barbette mounting—that is, firing over an earthen parapet—for heavy guns at least, by the substitution of a carriage which will admit of the depression of the gun for loading. It is a laborious process to load a large gun, and if the cannoneer is exposed to the enemy's fire while so engaged, the result is a damaging loss of gunners. To obviate this difficulty, the English have adopted the Moncrieff carriage, and as this subject is now being studied here, we may hope shortly to be able to have a system of barbette mounting for heavy guns suited to the peculiar needs of our forts and coast. Enough, however, has been said to show that we have a good system of sea-coast defense, and that the officers having this matter in charge are constantly engaged in constructing, improving, and strengthening the works that have already been begun.

NAPOLEON'S UNLUCKY DELAYS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the beginning of our own civil war we had a great many theories. Generals who knew just how to quell the Rebellion in three weeks or ninety days, and would need only seventy-five thousand men and a few dozen cannon for the purpose, were as plentiful as blackberries. All these theories were discussed and digested, and consequently caused delay, and in war delay is ruin. We had another class of persons who dreaded that every weak point of our army had was known to the enemy, that our exact force was a matter of certain knowledge in the opposing camp, and that every movement we might contemplate was faithfully noted on the enemy's chart. It was not until General Grant made his first brilliant successes that we comprehended that we might be as strong as the enemy. When he moved immediately on the enemy's works at Fort Donelson and captured an army of prisoners, there was a general feeling that he had made a blindly reckless dash and by the mercy of Providence had succeeded. When he struck into the enemy's country behind Vicksburg many good people thought he was as good as swallowed up by the fierce hordes of Southrons that would fall upon him. But when he took Vicksburg and took another army with it, then people comprehended that General Grant was a general who meant business, that he knew his own strength and found out as nearly as possible his enemy's, and that he did not terrify himself with the belief that the enemy knew more or was able to do more than he. He was never guilty of vacillation or delay. He struck as soon as he was ready, and he got ready as soon as he could.

Napoleon's great mistake in the present campaign lay in his vacillation and delay. It was his purpose to invade Prussia, and at the first enthusiastic uprising of the French army "On to Berlin" was the demand. There was necessity for delay. The French army was, at least, much readier for the battle than the Prussians; but the demon of vacillation seized Napoleon. It may have been that he feared the war would be over too soon for political effect if he crushed out the Prussians at once, just as some of our ninety day prophets predicted in our civil war. Or it may be that he dreaded his own weak points, and believed, as some of our earlier generals believed, that the enemy knew all about them. So he delayed and waited to strengthen his army when he should have been striking with it across South Germany for Berlin with the speed and energy of the first Napoleon sixty-four years ago. Such a rapid movement might have served to divide to some extent the sentiment of the South Germans, and it would certainly have had the advantage of taking the Prussian army, still unready, on its own soil. But there came vacillation and delay on his part and steady concentration on the part of Prussia. The result is that where Napoleon should have invaded Prussia United Germany invades France; where he should have struck an almost unorganized army of Prussia he falls upon a solid wall of united German bayonets; where he and Louis should have been long ago in Berlin, "our Fritz" and old King Wilhelm and the whole German family seem determined to summer in Paris.

WHY NOT, MR. GREELEY?

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* censures us for permitting our Richmond correspondent to set forth the reasons why the Conservative candidate for Congress from the Eighth Virginia District, just nominated, is popular with his supporters and likely to be elected. The candidate in question, General William Terry, of Abingden, is not very well known to the Northern public, and our correspondent very properly gave a succinct sketch of his history. The part of the recital to which the *Tribune* takes exception relates to General Terry's career as an officer in the Confederate army. He was such an officer, a trusted and energetic one; and the *World* sees no good reason why it should have been expected to withhold that fact from its readers. Nay, more; the *World* sees no reason why that fact should be an impediment to General Terry's election. It does not appear that there is anything in his history in consequence of which he would be excluded from his seat by the proscriptive section of the fourteenth amendment. His constituents may therefore as freely choose him as any other citizen residing in the district. His efficiency and rapid promotion as a Confederate officer prove him to be a man of energy and capacity, and may properly enter into the question of his qualifications.

By the fourteenth amendment every man in the South who has had any civil experience is excluded from Congress. The South is therefore compelled to select new men for its representatives, and unless it catches up obscure nobodies and takes them on trust, its range of selection is very narrow, being confined to persons whose only opportunity to acquire distinction and make their abilities and public spirit known was furnished by the late war. Conspicuous service in the Confederate army supplies the means of judging of a man's honesty, fidelity to associates, zeal in a public cause, talents, and force of character; and surely the *Tribune* cannot think that these are qualities to be disregarded in the choice of Congressmen. The whole Southern people supported the Rebellion, and soldiers who exposed their lives for it are more respectable than sneaks who stayed at home. If praying Stonewall Jackson were living, he would make a fitter member of Congress than praying Whittemore and his like, who have been foisted into seats which they have disgraced. If every Southern member were a Confederate ex-general, there is no man of intelligence who would not think it a great improvement on the present Southern delegation in Congress, made up as it is of adventurers without character, antecedents, social connections with the Southern people, or even common honesty or decency. Why not, Mr. Greeley, sweep away all proscriptive barriers and allow the South to be represented by its strongest and most experienced men?

THE POPE AND THE WAR.

From the Providence Journal.

The European war has brought unexpected trouble to the Pope at the very moment of his triumph as the Head of the Church. The Emperor of France is withdrawing his troops from Rome for service on the Rhine. They are already beginning to embark at Civita Vecchia, and soon not a soldier of France will be left in the States of the Church. This has been repeatedly threatened before, but the Pope felt confident that nothing but some emergency of the future would lead to the fulfillment of the threat. It is nearly twenty years since Louis Napoleon sent his regiments to Rome to bring back the Pope, who had been driven away by the republicans. It was soon evident, however, that to bring back the Pope would be of little avail unless he could be kept in the seat to which he had been restored—a result which was then deemed in Europe almost essential, not only to the Papal supremacy, but even to the preservation of Christendom. For this pious purpose the Emperor of France has continued his soldiers in the Roman territory from that day to the present. To them has his Holiness been indebted not only for the little quiet he has enjoyed, but also for the ability to live in Rome at all and to sit in the ancient seat of St. Peter. Without their bayonets bristling at every stronghold in his territory, his temporal power would long ago have been wrested from him, either by his own subjects or by the King of Italy, whom he excommunicated for his unyielding hostility to the Papal supremacy.

But now the long-dreaded hour has come. The Pope is to be left alone in his dominions, and these dominions have been reduced by the disaffection of their population to dimensions far narrower than they were twenty years ago. His guardian has had a way, in nearly every time of trouble, of submitting to the people of the rebellious districts whether they would continue subjects of the Pope or not. They have, if we recollect aright, in every instance voted in the negative. Thus has he been compelled to surrender all his provinces on the Adriatic, and, indeed, in every part of Italy, except in the city of Rome, and the district between it and the Mediterranean. All this he has been obliged to submit to even while the Emperor of France was guaranteeing his temporal sovereignty and protecting his person with the Imperial troops. This protection he is now no longer to have. Even if the Emperor desired it, he could not continue to occupy Rome with his soldiers. But there are many reasons for believing that he no longer cares much for the Pope. He has been offended that the Holy Father has so often refused his advice, and especially that the dogma of infallibility was insisted on after France and Austria had declared against it. He appears to be weary of this endless task of keeping the Head of Christendom from the loss of his temporal power. Indeed, if Louis Napoleon were not a man of such conspicuous and unquestioned piety, it might be suspected that he had ceased to care anything whatever either for the Pope or his Church, now that he can no longer use them in the work of aggrandizing France and strengthening the dynasty of the Bonspartes.

To the Pope, however, the withdrawal of the French regiments is a serious affair. It makes his future dubious and insecure. His position as the infallible head of the Church will doubtless remain unaltered, but the question is, how is he to retain his capital city or to exercise his functions as supreme Pontiff in any place that is not his own? Now that France has withdrawn her protection, he must look to some other Roman Catholic power for assistance. But Spain is unable to help him, and Austria has declared against him on account of the infallibility dogma. He can look to Italy alone; to that Italy which regards Rome as her true historical capital and means to possess it herself; to that Italy whose king has been excommunicated for despoiling the Papacy of its territories, and whose people, though Roman Catholics, care not how soon the Pope is stripped of his temporal power and compelled to become merely a spiritual potentate.

The Pope evidently comprehends the situation, and however keenly he may feel about it, he is disposed to make the best of it. He has already made overtures for the friendship of the Italian King, who, it is said, is ready to guarantee his personal safety in Rome. It may be doubted whether he can guarantee more than this. It may be that this is all that the present Pope in his extreme old age will care to ask. When he passes away, as he soon must, the future of the Papacy, as a temporal power, must depend on the party which may prevail in the election of a successor. Should Louis Napoleon succeed in placing his Cardinal cousin in the Pontifical chair, he will doubtless send back his soldiers to Rome, and again become responsible for the temporal sovereignty of the Pope in the city of the apostles. If, however, some other successor should be chosen, that successor, whoever he may be, must expect troublous times in governing the States of the Church, and he may very likely be obliged to find for himself another house than that which his predecessors have so long had on the banks of the Tiber.

THE NEGRO IN MISSOURI POLITICS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Missouri radicalism is afflicted, not with negro on the brain, but with negro in the belly. Negro suffrage in its bowels is having some effects that were not bargained for. The patient has been attacked with gripings and contortions. It raves like a man in delirium, and, in its abdominal agony, fills the air with penitential confessions and self-condemnations. It admits what it has heretofore denied, and denies what it has heretofore asserted. It tears its hair, beats its breast, and stabs itself with the weapon it has used to stab its enemies. It makes out a clear case against itself, and leaves on the minds of all who listen to its accusatory ravings the impression that if ever a political party deserved to be hanged, and if a political party could be hanged, the dominant party in Missouri ought to meet that fate. The recognized organ of that party has the new malady in the most malignant form. "According to Messrs. Hilton, Jewett, and Filley," all members of the Radical State Central Committee, it tells us "121 negroes in St. Louis are entitled to as much weight in convention as 147 white radicals;" "and in the country 85 negroes get a delegate," while "in the city 147 white radicals get a delegate, and in the country 136 white radicals." But the disease reaches its climax in this exhaustive statement:—"That is the final decision of the majority, that 85 country negroes, 121 city negroes, 138 country radicals, and 147 city radicals are equal, and are each entitled to one delegate."

This is monstrous; the idea of making 85 negroes equal to 147 white radicals is absolutely unendurable. It makes one negro equal to one and three-quarters white radicals, or three-quarters over the recognized radical standard. It gives to "fifty-one thousand radicals and negroes in the populous counties only 368 delegates in conventions, while less than fifty-one thousand radicals and negroes in smaller counties can elect 428 delegates." The *Democrat* is not disposed to submit to any such Africanization of its party; nay, it is resolved that it will not submit to it. Submission to minority rule is all very well when exacted of "rebels" and Democrats; but it will not do for "white radicals." The *Democrat* therefore "calls upon the honest radicals in all counties to vote down this influence which seeks to defeat enfranchisement through enabling a minority of the party to force its opinion upon a majority." "It is time to tell those men that they have gone far enough;" "not content with disfranchising white rebels, these Winchellizers now disfranchise white radicals;" "white radicals in Missouri still have *some* rights which disfranchisers are bound to respect;" and "the *time has come* to put down the element which, confessing itself by this outrage to be a minority, still seeks to force its will upon the majority by such devices as we have exposed."

It is a pathetic story, and we are not surprised that the leading organ loses its ancient affection for the African, under the irritation of the wrong and calls him a "negro" instead of "our colored citizen;" but, after all, it is only a case in which the wicked have fallen into the snare which they set for others. The Radical chickens are coming home to roost. These same "white Radicals," who make an outcry about being subjected to the rule of a minority in a party convention, have for five years subjected an admitted majority of the people of this State "by just such devices" as they now complain of; and they declined to modify their registry law last winter because they had resolved to use it to disfranchise the majority, with it, at one more election. It is pretty hard, we admit, for "147 white Radicals" to accept "85 negroes" as an equal polical power with themselves; but Secretary Rodman and the radical registry superintendents know that there is a way of making white men submit to unpleasant things. It was the *Democrat's* own partisans who sifted the 3400 population of voting age in Boone county down to less than one-third its number of adult negroes. It was the registry law made by the *Democrat's* "white radicals" that permitted only 179 white men to vote for Grant in 1868 in a county which in 1870 stands ready to cast some 800 negro votes for McClurg. We commend to the outraged organ a diligent cultivation of that virtue which Democrats have been forced to exhibit in the last five years—patience. We used to think that white Democrats in Missouri "had some rights which disfranchisers were bound to respect," but the Missouri *Democrat*, Governor Fletcher, Monks, and Rodman taught us that we were mistaken; and if Governor McClurg and his negro friends should now teach the "white radicals" the same delightful lesson, the pupils would have no right to complain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELLIS CATTELL

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday August 13, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi rivers between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 13, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 13.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Paris..... 90 To Paris..... 38
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS
DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP HERCULES
Will sail on SATURDAY, August 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., to be followed by the YAZOO on August 20.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, and ST. LOUIS.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
8 6 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 15 No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.
TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.
All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.
SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT
Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.
This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.
IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.
All work warranted.
All orders promptly attended to. Address
PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 58 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair
Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 22 6m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
12 24 HUNDY & HOFFMAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting composed of delegates from the various fire companies was held at the house of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, No. 714 New Market street, for the purpose of arranging an escort for the reception of steamer No. 4, and the McQuade Association of Albany, who will visit this city on Tuesday, August 30. Mr. Thomas R. Ried, of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, was elected President; Mr. Adolph Fernandez, of the Vigilant Fire Company, Secretary, and John Moulder, of the Resolution Hose Company, Treasurer. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, consisting of the following:—Samuel J. Yarger, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, chairman; John McGough, Perseverance Hose Company; H. C. Coogan, Schuylkill Hose Company; George McEwen, Mechanic Engine Company, and Alexander Slater, Union Fire Company. The meeting then adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening at the Humane Hose House, Wood street, below Third.

—A monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of City Trusts was held yesterday afternoon. The contract for altering three dwelling houses on Chesnut street, below Twelfth, was ratified. The Committee on City Property was authorized to widen the street running from Eleventh to Twelfth, between Chesnut and Girard streets. The President of the College reported that the recent excursion made by the pupils had had a very favorable influence on the discipline of the institution. The physician reported the health of the boys in the College as good, and that no case of serious sickness had occurred. A legacy of $800 had been received from the estate of Sarah Phipps, to aid in extending the usefulness of the Wills Hospital. Dr. L. M. Adler was appointed surgeon, in place of Dr. Livezy, resigned. The increased income of the Wills Hospital has enabled the committee charged with its management to procure additional comforts for its inmates.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116¼.

—The Louisiana Republican State Convention met yesterday.

—An old lady was burned to death, at Lynn, Massachusetts, on Tuesday night.

—Concert saloons and dance halls have been suppressed in Denver by the city authorities.

—An unsuccessful West Point cadet committed suicide in Waterbury, Connecticut, on Tuesday night.

—Patrick Davy, proprietor of a hotel in Toronto, was shot by a gambler, and will probably die.

—A boat was run down by a schooner, near Toronto, on Tuesday, and twelve women and children drowned.

—The Ohio Republican Convention met yesterday, nominated candidates for State offices, and adopted a platform for the campaign.

—Information was received at the State Department yesterday that the exchange of ratification of the naturalization treaty with Great Britain had taken place in London.

—Owing to the giving away of the hoisting machinery in a mine at Middleport, in this State, yesterday afternoon, a cage containing twelve men was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of two hundred feet. Six were instantly killed, and all the others wounded, four most severely.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FRENCH CRISIS—A DICTATORSHIP ANTICIPATED—NAPOLEON INVITED TO RETURN TO PARIS—THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN LONDON—THE NEW MINISTRY—SPEECH OF QUEEN VICTORIA ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, August 10, via LONDON.—A dictatorship is anticipated, with General Trochee as supreme head.

The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris, and await a reconstruction of the government. His refusal is considered certain.

Houses, trees, and all obstructions within five thousand yards of the fortifications of Metz, have been destroyed.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Count Palikao announced the formation of a new ministry, and read the list of names, as follows:

Count Palikao, Minister of War; De la Tour d'Auvergne, Foreign Affairs; Henri Chevreau, Interior; Grand Perret, Justice; De Genouilldi, Marine; Pierre Magne, Finance; Jerome David, Works; Jules Brame, Instruction; Clement Duvernois, Commerce; Busson Billault, President of Council of State.

A recess was taken for a quarter of an hour. On resuming, the Chamber desired to pass immediately to the discussion of the project of law on the Garde Nationale.

M. Buffet requested a delay of two hours, as the report was not quite ready.

The Minister of Marine demanded adjournment. He explained that Count Palikao was now in the Senate, and would not assist at the proceedings, in which his advice was needed.

M. Gambetti insisted that the debate should proceed. France wanted arms. The soil of the country was invaded. Necessity for instant action was imperative. The government should have made up its mind. (Great sensation.)

Minister Jerome David requested that the ministry have a few hours for reflection.

La Liberte says all the members of the staff of Marshal McMahon were either killed or wounded in the battle of Froschweiller.

STRASBURG, August 10, 9.30 P. M.—All is quiet here. Defensive measures are continued.

The House of Lords was thinly attended today. During the session Lord Cairns inquired as to the progress made in the negotiations for the preservation of the neutrality of Belgium. He said the statement that the government adhered to the treaty of 1839 was satisfactory. The neutrality of Belgium was of serious importance, and he approved the determination of the government to maintain it.

Earl Granville said he was gratified by the friendly tone of the various members, including the noble lord who preceded him, and, in reply, said the government had secured the object alluded to, and also the warmest approval and support of Austria and Russia. It was impossible to doubt the personal honor of the Emperor Napoleon or King William, or that nations so forgot their obligations as to make war on the public opinion of the world. He thought the treaty would not require the action of Parliament, the aim desired having been otherwise achieved. The treaty was then read and loudly cheered.

Lords Stratford de Redcliffe and Shaftesbury spoke in terms of approval of the action of the government, as did Lords Redesdale and Cleveland.

At two o'clock the royal commission, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Kimberly, Viscount Halifax, Viscount Sydney and Marquis of Normandy brought in the Queen's speech.

The Commons were summoned and soon appeared, with Speaker Gladstone and others at their head. The speech was then read by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: The state of public business enables me to release your attendance upon Parliament. I continue to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their good will and friendship; but I have witnessed with great pain and grief, on both domestic and foreign grounds, the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations allied to this country. My best exertions have been used to avert this great calamity.

I shall now direct constant and anxious attention to a strict observance of the duties and rights of neutrality. I have cheerfully assented to the measures matured by your wisdom to enlarge the powers of the executive, not only for the discharge of international duties, but for the prevention of acts injurious to the interests of this country.

I shall make every fitting endeavor to check the operation of causes leading to the enlargement of the area of the conflict, and shall contribute, if opportunity offer, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace.

I have tendered to the belligerent Powers treaties identical in form, which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of war on her frontier. The treaty has been signed by Count Bernstoff, for the North German Confederation, and the French envoy has signified that he has authority to sign a corresponding instrument on receipt of full power therefor. Other Powers, parties to the treaty of 1839, have been invited, and they are likely to accede to the engagement.

The shocking murders in Greece have produced painful impressions in Europe, and have drawn attention to serious evils existing in that country. My unremitting efforts will be directed to secure a complete and searching inquiry into the facts.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provisions made by you for the ordinary services of the year, and for additional supplies of men and money voted in view of the altered circumstances of the Continent. The revenue gives promise to meet the new changes thus created without revising the proper balance of revenue and expenditure.

The act for the repression of agrarian crime and to maintain order in Ireland has answered its purpose thus far. From the act regulating the occupation of land I anticipate the restoration of peaceful relations between landlord and tenant, and of confidence and benevolence. Legislation duly protecting life and property I hope is now more easy, and I rely on the loyalty and affection of my Irish subjects.

I have been pleased to concur in the bill for national education in England as a new guarantee for the moral and social well being of the nation, its prosperity and power. The naturalization act, and that for the extradition of criminals, tend to strengthen our friendly relations with other Powers. The act regulating enlistments for short terms I hope will increase the efficiency of the forces, promote the welfare of the soldiers, and provide for the nation a service well trained in arms and ready on emergency to return to their standards.

I bid you farewell for the recess with an earnest prayer that when again summoned I may rejoice with you on the re-establishment of peace in Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at the British Legation, in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. Mr. Smith also brought with him the Empress Eugenie's jewels and valuables, and the famous diamonds of the Duke of Brunswick.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·06 | MOON RISES..... 7.33
SUN SETS..... 7·04 | HIGH WATER..... 1·29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 25
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July 26
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July 26
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 27
Europa	Glasgow	New York	July 30
C. of Balt'o	Liverpool	New York via H.	July 30
Paraguay	London	New York	July 30
Winchester	Aspinwall	New York	July 31
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Aug. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 13
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Virginia	New York	Havre	Aug. 13
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 20
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 20
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	Aug. 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Magnolia	New York	Havana via Nas.	Aug. 11
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 12
Hercules	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 13
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 17
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 18
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Sch'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Goslee, Newbern, N. C., Charles Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with spokes to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Albert C. Page, Haley, from New York.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Prentiss, Hobbs, from West Indies.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 10.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Charles McCamrey, with sand, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Sarah Reichart, Great North, Estelle, and Catharine Terrence, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 11.—The Kate Moyer, with coal, for New York, left last evening.

L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 11.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
E. D. Kennedy, with corn and oats to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Francis Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Tiger, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.
E. D. Trump, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.
Gen. U. S. Grant, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Charles F. Ehler, with lumber, for New York.
Charlie and Polly, with lumber, for Trenton, N. J.
Penn's Canal Co., with coal, for Chester City.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, from Queenstown 29th ult., at Boston yesterday.
Br. steamer City of London, Tibbetts, at Halifax 9th inst. from New York, and sailed for Liverpool.
Br. steamer Wisconsin, Williams, from New York 27th ult., at Queenstown 8th inst., and proceeded to Liverpool.
Steamer El Cid, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamer San Salvador, from New York, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, sailed from Galveston 7th inst. for New York.
Steamer Missouri, Edwards, from New York, at Havana 3d inst.
Steamer Tripoli, Browne, cleared at Boston 9th inst. for Liverpool via New York.
Steamer Bienville, Baker, cleared at New Orleans 5th inst. for New York, via Havana.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 700 bbls. rosin, and cotton, etc., from wreck of steamer Tennessee.
Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Havana and Philadelphia, sailed from South West Pass 5th inst.
Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 9th inst.
Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 6th inst.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst.
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Matanzas 2d inst.
Bark Memoria, Selvig, hence, at Konigsberg 19th ultimo.
Bark Thomas, Swendson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 3d inst.
Ital. bark Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, hence, at Gibraltar 16th ult.
Br. bark Agenora, Olsen, at St. Thomas 20th ult. from Buenos Ayres, and sailed 24th for Bonaire to load salt for Philadelphia at 10c. gold.
Span. brig Nostra Senora de la Caridad del Cabre, Lloren, remained at Havana 3d inst. loading for Philadelphia.
Nor. brig Kaleb, Kaisen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 3d inst.
Br. brig John Sanderson, Colter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 2d inst.
Brig Fanny, Turner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 9th inst.
Schrs Frank Herbert, hence for Boston; D. Davidson, from Wellfleet for Philadelphia; Paugussett and James Ponder, from Boston for do., at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Schrs Bowdoin, Randall, and C. Young, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 6th inst.
Schr Aid, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 8th inst.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence, at Mobile 5th instant.
Schr Quoddy, Fanning, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 7th inst., and sailed again.
Schr William Wallace, Scull, hence, at Boston 9th instant.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.
Schrs David Ames, Ames, and T. W. H. White, Smith, cleared at Boston 9th inst. for Kennebec, to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs David Reese, Temple, hence, and General Grant, Coburn, from Delaware City, at Norfolk 8th instant.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, from Boston for Chester, Pa., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 6th inst., and sailed again.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 8th instant.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, for Philadelphia, sailed from Somerset 6th inst., and went into Newport 7th.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Bristol 7th inst.
Schr Trade Wind, Cullen, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 6th inst.
Schrs Rebecca W. Huddell and Reading RR. No. 77, hence, at Norwich 8th inst.
Schr Favorite, Clark, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at Alexandria 9th inst.
Schr Stephen S. Lee, Springer, from Lynn for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

VENEZUELA—PUERTO CABELLO.—The Lighthouse Board has given official notice as follows:—Information has been received through the Navy Department, from Lieut.-Commander W. N. Allen, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. steamer Swatara, off Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, that the light in the lighthouse at that place was discontinued on the 21st of May last.

WEST INDIES—GUADALOUPE.—The Government of Guadaloupe has given notice that the harbor light at Basse Terre has been changed from a white light to a red light, to distinguish it from other lights in the town. Care should be taken not to mistake this light for the one at the end of the wharf, which is also red, but of less elevation.

ST. DOMINGO—PORT-AU-PRINCE.—Information has been received that the light exhibited near Lamentin Point, Port-au-Prince, has been discontinued.

SAMANA BAY—DISCONTINUANCE OF THE LIGHTS ON BALANDRAS POINT AND PASCAL CAY.—Also, that the lights exhibited from Balandras Point and Pascal Cay, north entrance of Samana Gulf, have been discontinued.

CARIBBEAN SEA—BREAKERS NORTHEASTWARD OF LOS ROQUES.—The Danish Government has given notice that H. D. M. S. Ancona, on a voyage from Laguayra to St. Thomas, observed breakers in lat. 12 55 N., long. 66 8 W. from Greenwich.

MAHONE BAY—TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF EAST IRONBOUND LIGHT.—Information has been received that the lighthouse on East Ironbound Island, entrance to Mahone Bay, has been destroyed by fire, and that no light will be exhibited until the completion of a new lighthouse.

NOVA SCOTIA—ALTERATION IN LIVERPOOL BAY LIGHT.—The Canadian Government has given notice that from the 15th day of July, 1870, the following alterations will be made in Port Point Light, entrance to Liverpool Bay, viz.:—The white light will be changed to a fixed red light, which, in clear weather, should be seen from a distance of 5 miles.

ALTERATION IN CAPE SABLE LIGHT.—Also, that from the 1st of Sept., 1870, the following alteration will be made in Cape Sable light, viz.:—The fixed red light will be changed to a revolving white light, showing bright for 15 seconds and eclipsed for 25 do.

ALTERATION IN BACCARO POINT LIGHT.—Also, that from Sept. 1, 1870, the following alteration will be made in the light on Baccaro Point, west side of entrance of Latour port, viz.:—The revolving white light will be changed to a fixed red light, which in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 12 miles.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 8 25 Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE estate of L. M. HART, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, persons owing said estate will make payment, and those having claims against it will present them to

HENRY McALLISTER, JR.,
7 14 th 6w Administrator.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.

Address, T. J. W. "Ledger" Office.
8 9

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 82t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest. Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week. Coach from depot free. No Bar.

5 24 tuth2m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house is been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9tuth23t

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dim 7 26 thstulm

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.

6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

6 11 stuth 2m

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.

6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

6 11 2m

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville, N. J.

7 1

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthlm

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN STRAW, GIMP AND HAIR HATS, FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

To close out Summer Stock.

Sundowns, white, black and brown, 40 to 60 cents. Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc. Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors, 50, 60, 75, $1. The best bargains of the season in Sash Ribbons. We are receiving bargains from Auction daily.

MARKLAND'S

Store for good articles at low prices,
7 20 tuth3w) No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Ladies, notice—Trim your Hats while you wait.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	650·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27. Market value,	$1,255,270·0
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,552,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
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William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

AMUSEMENTS.

SCOTTISH GAMES. OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

AT OAKDALE PARK,
Germantown Railroad and Broad street,
On MONDAY, August 15, 1870.

Two Prizes for each game, and Special Prize for DONALD DINNIE, the great champion Athlete, who will compete in the games.

Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Ristine's Orchestra and Pipers of the Club.

SPLENDID DANCING ACCOMMODATIONS.

Grounds can be reached by Germantown steam cars, Fourth and Eighth sts. passenger cars.

Admission, Adults, 50c.; Children, 25c. 8 10 4t

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS $2,783,581

Losses paid since organization $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 $1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,600
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,132,546
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	89,700
Cash in Bank and Office	347,150
Loans on Collateral Security	22,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	86,193
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
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FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. B. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
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GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
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SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON.

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WILLIAM F. BUTLER Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF FRANCE.

No country is so sensitive under an invasion as France. Accustomed to make war on the soil of her enemies, she becomes frantic when they cross her frontiers and win victories on her territory. The immediate occasion of the downfall of Louis XVI was his refusal to consent to adequate measures for the repulse of Austrian and Prussian invaders, and the public indignation aroused by this unpardonable offense quickly led to his execution as well as his dethronement. While the first Napoleon was leading millions to slaughter on the fields of Italy, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, no man could or dared make formidable opposition to his imperial mandates, but the instant he was forced into a defensive attitude on the soil of France his generals and his subservient Senate united in compelling him to abdicate. So, too, after Waterloo, when he left a pathway open for a second invasion he found the French Chambers suddenly converted from facile friends into implacable foes. The present war has precipitated a similar crisis in Paris. The Emperor has barely been able, up to this time, to maintain his ascendancy, while symptoms of a stern determination to overthrow his dynasty are multiplying on every side. The parliamentary warfare against him opened immediately after the commencement of the present session of the French Chambers. The deputies of the Left, or opposition, submitted a proposition setting forth that "inasmuch as the incapacity of the Chief of State has brought France into peril," a Committee of National Defense, to consist of fifteen members, shall be placed over all existing authorities, summon all citizens, and assume supreme control of public affairs. The announcement of this short and easy method of squelching the imperial marplot elicited the indignant denunciations of his friends, as well as the threatening response that men who made such propositions should be instantly shot. In the midst of the excitement an adroit supporter of the empire managed to turn the current of rage, for the moment, against the ministry rather than their master. Ollivier and his associates were offered up as sacrifices for being only too faithful in their obedience to Napoleon, in the desperate hope that their ejection from office would temporarily appease the wrath of an indignant people. The new Ministry, if any reliance can be placed upon the consistency of French politicians, is composed of even more devoted imperialists than its predecessors, as will be seen by a sketch of its members which is published in another portion of to-day's TELEGRAPH; and despite his defeats at the front Napoleon has apparently managed to outlive a most dangerous crisis at the capital. But, like his armies, he has merely gained a momentary respite. His own dread of the future is indicated alike by his avoidance of the dangerous precincts of Paris as well as the reported transfer of the young Prince Imperial to English soil for safety. The capital is seething with revolutionary feeling. Armed forces are summoned to quell mobs, but already the National Guard is evincing a disposition to fraternize with the people rather than to punish them for their enthusiastic devotion to liberty and to France. Evidence accumulates that Napoleon is personally responsible for the late disasters, and since the predominant purpose of the nation is to avenge them Frenchmen grow more anxious, hour after hour, to apply the axe to the root of their dilemma, by destroying the Imperial dynasty. Another serious defeat will give this sentiment uncontrollable strength, and nothing can destroy it but a speedy change in the fortunes of the war. Napoleon has been warned again and again that the French would not submit to conjoined despotism and defeat, and his proved inability to cope with foreign foes will be a sure presage of the triumph of his domestic enemies. Meanwhile the French, though sorely distracted by political dissensions, and though the enemy are thundering at their gates, do not seem to have lost their spirit, as a law providing for the national defense, which embraces the enrolment of all unmarried men between the ages of 25 and 35, was adopted yesterday by a unanimous vote of the Chambers, amid prolonged applause, and the exclamation made amid the excitement, "Now, let Prussia look us in the face!" is a fair indication of the feelings this action is likely to awaken in a land teeming with the recollection of past military glory and present humiliation. The roar of an angry people will be heard above the din of clamorous politicians demanding victory at any price. If the Republican leaders prove that they alone can secure it, the mantle of power will fall upon their shoulders; if the Orleanists demonstrate that they are best able to recapture and regild the French eagles, they may regain the throne lost by their father; and if Napoleon does not quickly reburnish his tarnished reputation he must share the fate of his disgraced predecessors. The great difficulty of improvising a new programme at this moment is to find a leader gifted with sufficient genius to insure its success. Public opinion seems to point to General Trochu as the man most likely to fulfil the hard conditions imposed by the triumphant advance of victorious Germany and the dissensions of distracted France, and one of the possibilities of the thick-coming future is that he may be proclaimed dictator. If he shows in battle that his reputation is based on a solid foundation, this probability may quickly ripen into an accomplished fact. The army is clamoring for generals whom it can trust, and the grand chorus of the nation will give irresistible force to this demand.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE British Parliament was yesterday prorogued until the 27th of October, the ministerial document known as the Queen's speech being read by the Lord Chancellor in the absence of her Majesty, who we believe is enjoying herself at her summer residence on the Isle of Wight, and letting politics take care of themselves, so far as she is concerned, at least. The speeches of the Queen are not as a general rule particularly edifying, and this one is flatter and more unprofitable than ever. The great topics of the day are scarcely more than referred to, and with regard to the great war that has broken out between France and Prussia, her Majesty has little to say except that she witnesses it with pain and regret, and that her best efforts have been made to avert the calamity. The only really significant passage in the speech is that which states that constant and anxious attention will be directed to the strict observance of the rights of neutrality, and that every fitting endeavor will be made to check the operation of causes leading to the enlargement of the arena of conflict. This may mean much or nothing, but taken in connection with the announcement that treaties identical in form, which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of war on her frontier, have been tendered to the belligerent powers, it may be taken as an indication of the determination of the British Government to keep out of the fight if it can, but to assure the neutrality of Belgium under any contingency. The prorogation of Parliament at this juncture is owing to the doubtful and uncertain state of mind in which Mr. Gladstone finds himself with regard to affairs on the Continent. The sudden outbreak of war between France and Prussia took the British ministry by surprise, and Mr. Gladstone showed a decided disposition to temporize and to favor Napoleon while the national sympathies were with Prussia, and an active policy that would make England's influence felt on the Continent was demanded. The publication of the proposed secret treaty, and the moral certainty that Napoleon was the originator of it, forced Mr. Gladstone to make an advance in the direction of the public sentiment, and to take measures for securing the independence of Belgium.

The Ministry, however, has to a great extent lost the confidence of the nation, and the prorogation of Parliament was determined upon to avoid the necessity of answering unpleasant questions on the floor of the House of Commons. It was a measure of personal safety, and it may give the Gladstone Ministry a few months lease of power; but if the tremendous European revolution which now seems imminent bursts during the recess, Parliament when it reassembles in the fall will be likely to demand that a man of quicker brain and firmer grasp than Mr. Gladstone shall be placed at the helm to represent the interests of England.

PENSION FRAUDS.

THE Pension Bureau, if the reports from Washington are to be believed, has at last taken some active steps to procure the arrest and punishment of the "Honorable" Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, for forgery and fraud. It has now been some weeks since these performances of this model Congressmen were brought to light, and it may not be impertinent for us to inquire why he was not arrested when his guilt was first discovered? The sale of a cadetship in his gift, which the House of Representatives extenuated by letting him off with a vote of censure, appears to have been the least of his offenses, and the crimes with which he is now charged will in all probability put him in the Penitentiary for a term of years, provided he does not escape the penalty of the law by leaving for parts unknown. That he has not done this long ago is not to the credit of the Pension Bureau, and it can only be accounted for from the fact that Butler imagines the influences which enabled him to escape punishment for selling a cadetship will interpose between him and the penalties due for his greater crimes. The peculiar tactics of the Pension Bureau in this and other instances of somewhat similar character are not such as to inspire the people of the country with much confidence in its management. In this very city we have the case of Colonel Forbes, against whom charges of a very grave character were made, and who by his own admission is guilty of discounting the claims of the pensioners on his pay-rolls at usurious rates. In defiance of the well-known facts Colonel Forbes has not been removed, and by permitting him to retain his office the Pension Bureau tacitly endorses all his actions in the past and grant him free permission to bleed the pensioners to the full extent of his desires in the future. It is very evident that something is radically wrong somewhere, and the public have a right to know who is to blame for permitting wanton violation of the law to go practically unpunished. Is the Commissioner of Pensions dishonest or merely incapable?

THE announcement that the Prince Imperial has arrived in London, with the jewels and valuables of the Empress, is one of the most significant of the hour. The flight of the boy who was accepted by the French people but a few months ago as their future Emperor was apparently not known yesterday in Paris, but it will be impossible to keep it concealed for any great length of time, and it will certainly be taken by a large portion of the population as a precursor to the downfall of the whole Bonaparte dynasty. London is undoubtedly a better place for the poor lad than Paris just at this juncture, but the contrast between his position now and that of a few days ago, when he was receiving his "baptism of fire" and picking up a bullet for a keepsake in sight of a weeping army, is somewhat pitiful. The maternal affection of the Empress undoubtedly triumphed over all considerations of state policy in this instance, and although the Emperor was willing to expose "Louis" to the bullets of the Prussians, his mother evidently dreads having him fall into the hands of the Parisian mob. Like most of the imperial movements of late, it was a mistake, however, from a political point of view, for if the Emperor expects to keep possession of his throne, it is absolutely essential that he and all his family should show themselves bold, resolute, and defiant in the face of every danger, and the evidences of panic shown by the Empress in sending her son out of the country will be almost as likely to damage her husband's cause as another victory for the Prussians.

J. H. SYPHER, the Louisiana carpet-bagger, has been renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of that State. Sypher, it will be recollected, is the individual who figured in the Congressional investigation last March with reference to the sale of cadetships, having asked the sum of $2500 for an appointment in his gift, and who only did not take the money because he could not get it. That such a man as this should be one of the most prominent representatives of the Republican party in Louisiana is a disgrace, and every honest man in the country would rather see a decent Rebel elected to the House of Representatives from the First Congressional district of Louisiana than a loyalist like Sypher, who considers his loyalty just so much stock in trade, to be disposed of for the benefit of his bank account. It is not to be wondered at that the work of reconstruction is difficult when such specimens as Sypher and Whittemore are the managers of the Republican party in the South, and the reconstruction can never be satisfactorily accomplished until the whole tribe of carpet-baggers are repudiated by the Republicans at the North. It is the support that these men have received and do receive from the North that enables them to obtain any foothold whatever in the late Rebel States, and we hope that the leaders of the Republican party will have manliness and sense of decency enough to decline giving any further countenance to them.

CHARLES DICKENS' WILL.

A Severe Criticism on the Great Novelist—"The Pride Which Apes Humility."

From the London Saturday Review.

Mr. Dickens' will stands on different grounds, and as the world's judgment has been invoked on its merits, we must say that it strikes us as being rather a painful document. The natural reluctance to say this is diminished by the fact that the will was written to the world. Mr. Dickens' last charge to mankind is of the nature of a solemn rescript, *urbi et orbi*, quite as much as a testamentary document. It is a *piece justificative;* which implies that there is something to justify. It is not the first time that Mr. Dickens has invited the whole world to survey his private and domestic concerns. His will is the complement of that strange document which Mr. Dickens published—and which Messrs. Bradbury & Evans would not allow to be published in a periodical of which he was editor and they were proprietors—when he was separated from his wife. As to the rights or wrongs of that separation, or rather what led to it, we pronounce no judgment, because we have no means of forming a judgment. Anyhow the incident furnished a remarkable absence of good taste and, as most people thought, of good feeling, and all on one side. Mr. Dickens paraded his domestic life to the world; Mrs. Dickens from that day to this has kept a modest and creditable silence. That Mr. Dickens had wrongs we shall neither deny nor affirm; that Mrs. Dickens had none, it would be hard to believe. One wrong she certainly had; she was assailed by her husband in public. Mr. Dickens might have had justice all on his side; we do not say that he had not; but generosity on that occasion he did not display. And generosity he has not displayed in his dying testament. With the worst taste, Mr. Dickens, when in the vigor of life, affronted his wife by making his married life public property; and dying, he has repeated the wrong and offense. Profuse and unctuous and stinted in his expressions of gratitude to his wife's sister, liberal in the provision that he has made for that lady, not forgetful of another lady, he has reduced his wife's income by one-half after his death, with something of a self-laudatory announcement that he has already been far too generous to her during his life. He leaves to his wife, as an annuity, the interest of £8000 coupled with the boastful reminder that he has since their separation allowed her £600 a year. We hardly call this "brave" or "earnest." If Mr. Dickens had been annoyed by his wife's temper, or lack of sympathy with his noble nature, some lingering touch of the human kindness of which we are told that he is the evangelist might have warmed his heart or his pen when he came to speak of the mother of his children with the words of a dying man. His heart might be all charity and all love to the whole human race, but it was chilly enough to one dispossessed lady, that lady his own wife—who, whether she has wrongs or sorrows, at least kept them to herself. To Miss Ternan and Miss Hogarth Mr. Dickens very likely has duties, and he has cheerfully recognized them by word and deed. Are we to believe that all his duties to his wife were summed up by giving her an annuity without a single word of recognition, or, if it were needed, of forgiveness and reconciliation? After saying this, which only a sense of duty, stimulated by the provocation offered by Mr. Dickens' worshippers, has extorted from us, we shall not waste our time in exposing the bad taste of what the illustrious testator inserts in his will about his funeral. The ostentation of unostentatiousness is as offensive as the display of the most exaggerated love of posthumous honors and expensive obsequies; and among the social vices which Mr. Dickens' works have exposed, the pride which apes humility is rather curiously illustrated in his death.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, August 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of national tax, to the stockholders of this date, on and after TUESDAY, August 16, 1870, at the office of the Treasurer, in Camden, N. J.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the date hereof until Tuesday, 16th instant.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
8 11 5t Treasurer W. J. R. R.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

8 5 8t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.
(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th.

M. B. KELLY,
8 10 14t* Treasurer

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 49

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 203 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
ABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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UP!
UP!

Goes the mercury in the Thermometer!

DOWN!
DOWN!
DOWN!
DOWN!

Go the prices of the Superior
Stylish
Splendid
SUMMER SUITS
At the GREAT BROWN HALL of
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Opportunities are now presented,
Such as you have never enjoyed
In any previous summer
For the purchase of Fine Suits.
Suits of Cheviot,
Suits of Linen Duck,
Suits of Cassimere,
Suits of Drap d'Ete,
Suits of all sorts,
Cheaper than for a long series of years,
Better than you can buy elsewhere,
Satisfactory in every respect.
Don't forget the celebrated

Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits.

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LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
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NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,
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It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation,* and *Kidney Diseases.*

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The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes.*

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

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Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

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For sale on easy terms. Apply to

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Address immediately, FINLEY,
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Apply to WEAVER & CO.,
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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
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Apply to WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
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Trains leave Philadelphia from FOOT OF MARKET Street, at 8:40 A. M., 11:55 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 5:45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP 6:42 A. M., 8:13 A. M., 1:38 P. M., 4:58 P. M., and 10:05 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good during continuance of the camp, 70 cents each.

8 6 6t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

POSTPONEMENT.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.

The Fifth Grand Excursion around New York Bay and down to Long Branch, advertised for Thursday, August 11, will be given

FRIDAY, August 12, 1870,

Leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 7:30 A. M.

Tickets issued for August 11 will be good for this Excursion. 1t

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
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CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

The Armed Neutrality of Boarding-Houses.

One of the opportunities provided by the war in Europe is that of studying the manner in which the German nationality and the French nationality evince themselves at the club-house, at the hotels, in places of public amusement, and, above all, at the boarding-houses. The boarding-house of high tone is a very fair place in which to study this contrast of nationality, because people from all parts of the world, and of pretty good manners, go there to remain for a longer period than that for which they remain at hotels, and consequently there is larger room for the manifestation of character. And though during the course of the year almost every nationality is represented at the large, first-class boarding-house, the German element and the French element are more often represented than any others. The war between Prussia and France has therefore operated very seriously in setting by the ears those Gallic sippers of absinthe and Teutonic swallowers of beer who had heretofore been the best of friends. Monsieur and Mynheer scowl at each other across the table, and confide to their neutral neighbors their sentiments about the Prince Imperial's "baptism of fire" and "Our Fritz" respectively. The dinner-table in general presents the spectacle of an armed neutrality, engaged, during the intervals between the courses, in watching the expressive shadows that float across the countenances of the rival nationalities. Peace has fled from every boarding-house dinner-table at which the French and the German element are brought face to face. Mutual sarcasm comes on with the soup, and reciprocal contumely marks the advent of the coffee. At the breakfast-table the *Staats Zeitung* and the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* lie peacefully apart from each other on opposite plates; but every lover of peace knows that when the readers of these respective papers take them up and open them, it is wise to try to get up a general conversation, without any pauses, on indifferent topics.

The Argus Society.

The Argus Society is the name of an association which was got up six years ago. A body of respectable citizens organized what they called "The Grand Order of Argus," their object being to convict thieves and to act as a sort of vigilance committee for the detection of felons in general. I believe the society is still in existence, but its movements are made with such secrecy that those who are aware of its existence and yet are not members of it are very few indeed in number. It has not been so long in existence without having accomplished some good, although the amount of that good may not be proportionate to its aspirations. The discovery of the Greenwich Bank robbery, which took place three years ago, is due to this association. If it had succeeded in identifying the robber, the public would have a more lively sense of its importance. Three years ago it was instrumental in the discovery of the men who committed a watch robbery at Cooper Institute. It has also, at various times, made heavy and successful onslaughts on the Broadway lotteries, and it is to its influence that the sweeping away of some of these abominations is due. But it certainly never had a better field for the exercise of its ability than that which it finds spread before it in the Nathan murder. As the days pass by and absolutely nothing new is developed from that startling case, public interest dwindles. For a few days more the first thing for which the newspaper will be consulted will be for the satisfaction of the question, "Who killed Mr. Nathan?" But after these days have elapsed, and unless the inquest shall bring to light some fact undreamed of now, the crime will take its stand among the bloody traditions of the city, and begin to be surrounded by something of the obscurity of a remote past. In the United States there seems to be no Argus Society (that deserves to be called such) for the detection of crime. Of what use are the hundred eyes of Argus, if each be purblind? That appears to be the condition of the entire police force, including the detectives.

The End of the Season—Mr. Jefferson.

When the theatres begin to open for the fall and winter season summer is virtually at an end. The dates at which the majority of the metropolitan theatres open and shut are an excellent indication of the tone of the citizens with respect to going out of town and returning to it. Niblo's Garden and Booth's Theatre begin the season next Monday evening. At Niblo's Garden Mr. Lawrence Barrett is to appear in *The Duke's Motto*, and is to be supported by quite a large number of actors who hold fair positions. One of these performers is Madame Ponisi, and another is Miss Price, recently of Mrs. Drew's Theatre. At Booth's Theatre *Rip Van Winkle* is to be played for a space of time to which no limit is announced. We all know that Mr. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" is a good thing, and it is, therefore, a pity that he should ever give the public reason to think that he has given them too much of it. The time for thinking so has not yet arrived, but no one need be surprised if it does arrive before the end of the approaching season. There are two ways of looking at the question whether an actor does right in making himself the actor of one character only. One of these ways is the money-making way, and the other is the artistic. If Mr. Jefferson desires to make money only, no one who admires his "Rip Van Winkle," and also approves of erecting money into a god, will growl with him for never appearing in any other character. But it is impossible to look upon a great actor merely as a money-making machine, and therefore it is inevitable that people who hold themselves above mere money-making—and there are a few such people!—*should* growl with Mr. Jefferson for what seems to be a sordid, lazy, and unambitious neglect of his art. Suppose Mr. Booth should insist upon playing "Hamlet" year in and year out; suppose Ristori should perform nothing but "Elizabeth;" or suppose Mr. Clarke should stick to "Foodles," and in that manner tacitly proclaim there was nothing beyond that in the entire repertoire? The public would very naturally complain. I confess that I am tired of Mr. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." It is generally conceded to be pretty near perfection, but then perfection itself is intolerable when it is repeated *ad infinitum* in the same line. Some day or other Mr. Jefferson will "Rip Van Winkle" the public into apathy—a disaster he may avoid by a prudent alternation of the character with others in which he is less familiar to us. I know that by the expression of these sentiments I am sinning against public opinion; but in this case I am not much afraid, because I believe myself to be in the right. Mr. Jefferson would be more worthy as an artist if, like Mr. Booth, he sought to attain an equal degree of eminence in characters diametrically opposed to each other; yes, this endeavor would make a worthier artist of him, even though he failed in it.

ALI BABA.

THE CITY BY THE SEA.

The Attractions of Atlantic City—The Railroad Facilities—The Hotel Accommodations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 10.—All who can muster the price of an excursion ticket should indulge in a trip to the sea shore while the splendid moonlight nights last. The attractions offered by such a place of resort as Atlantic City are sufficient to draw crowds of perspiring citizens from the hot and dusty streets for the sake of even a few hours beside old ocean, but with moonlight nights thrown in as an additional inducement the seashore is absolutely irresistible. Atlantic City has never been more popular than during the present summer, and all of the hotels are doing a rushing business. In spite of the crowd there is always room for a few [more, however, and the readers of THE TELEGRAPH who wish to refresh themselves by a dip in salt water will find but little difficulty in getting good accommodations. Although there are a great many people here for the season, the summer population of Atlantic City is largely made up of transient visitors, who stop for a day or two and then travel back to the city again. As a popular watering place it has no superior on the continent, as the admirable railroad facilities enable those who usually count themselves in as members of the Can't-get-away Club to run across Jersey and get a breath of fresh sea air and a bath and travel back again without any interruption to business. In fact, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad can be said to have made Atlantic City, and the manner in which every train that comes in is crowded with passengers proves how largely the facilities offered by the road are appreciated by the public. There are now four regular trains to and from Philadelphia every day—the express, which leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., and Atlantic at 7:24 A. M., running through in one hour and three quarters. They who cannot let business take care of itself during the hot weather can come down to the seashore in the afternoon and return in the morning without any difficulty. A great many gentlemen who have their families here do this during the entire summer, and the benefits which they who are confined all day in offices and stores derive from the arrangement which makes it possible can scarcely be estimated.

In addition to the regular trains special excursion trains can be engaged, which leave Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M. and Atlantic at 5:35 P. M., thus giving a whole day at the seaside. There is also an extra express train every Saturday, which leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. and returns on Monday, leaving Atlantic at 9:40 A. M. This is for the special accommodation of those who desire to remain over Sunday, and it generally brings a goodly crowd of passengers. On Sunday there is a train from Philadelphia at 8 A. M., which returns at 4:35 P. M. It will be seen from the above statement that the railroad accommodations are most ample, and as the rates of fare are exceedingly moderate, there is no reason why any one who wishes to enjoy the sea breezes during the dog-days, cannot do so. It is an affectation with some persons to believe that Atlantic City is somewhat more plebeian than Long Branch or Cape May, but in reality there is as good society here as at any other seaside resort, and common sense people can enjoy themselves as heartily as at more pretentious places of resort. The Atlantic City beach is one of the very finest on the whole coast, and the bathing is as good as can be desired, while the hotels are in first-rate hands, and the accommodations they provide are such as will satisfy the most fastidious. It is not necessary, therefore, that a watering place so favorably situated in all respects should depend upon the caprices of fashion, as there are always multitudes of people who really leave home during the summer for the sake of rest, recreation, and healthful enjoyment, and for such Atlantic City offers every possible attraction. For those who have not yet taken a summer holiday now is the time of all others when a visit to Atlantic City is to be recommended. These are the last moonlight nights we will have during the best part of the season, and while the moonlight lasts the readers of THE TELEGRAPH are advised to travel across Jersey and take a dip in the surf with

JELLYFISH.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
ALL KINDS,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY, AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER READY-MADE STOCK
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken grey hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING WITH POOR, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and, during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE NEW SHADOW PHOTOGRAPHS and German Chromo Heads, made by A. K. P. TRASK, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

DAY—SEWARD.—August 4, by Rev. A. Rommich, Mr. JOHN S. DAY to Miss KATE C. SEWARD, both of this city.

TOWNSEND—SPARKS.—May 1, 1870, at the Parsonage, No. 1250 Franklin street, by the Rev. William H. Wood, Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND and Miss KATIE Sparks, both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 9th instant, JOSEPHINE E. BAKER, daughter of George and Susan Baker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Bridge street, opposite Jackson street, near Whitehall, Twenty-third ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill.

HILL.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 8th instant, MRS. SARAH, wife of Jonas Hill, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Star of Bethlehem, No. 20, I. O. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 152 West Norris street, below Second, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

HOLLOND.—At Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 9, 1870, HARRIET HOLLOND, of Philadelphia.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1214 Walnut street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SHAFFNER.—On the 10th instant, MARY E., wife of John Shaffner, Jr., in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1932 Wallace street, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF
NATIONAL CAPITOL
Life Insurance Company.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

As made to Auditor-General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000·00
Amount of assessment or instalments on stock paid in cash	150,000·00

SECOND.

Cash on hand	$517·81
Cash in National Bank of the Republic	932·90
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission, mostly on Policies issued in July	48,378·29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	114,500·00
Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value, 722 shares Metropolitan Railroad, Washington, D. C., par value, $50; market value, $50	11,050·00
Interest on investments due and unpaid	87·48
Accrued interest not yet due	4,035·24
Deferred premiums—balance semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year	14,322·35
Furniture and stationery in Home and Branch offices	5,500·00
Premium loans on Policies issued prior to 1870	1,596·00
Bills receivable—temporary loans on call	19,199·71
Personal accounts	366·84

THIRD.

Amount of losses resisted by the Company—fraudulent claim	$5,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise, current expenses, say	2,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks—estimated, say	10,000·00

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	$17,939·69
Premium notes on Policies issued previous to 1870	58·00
Interest receivek from investments	6,800·81

FIFTH.

Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and officers of the Company	$3,701·62
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	607·62
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures—salary of officers and general expenses	6,458·45
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	150,000·00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	150,000·00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	50·00

I have examined the affairs of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and find them correct as above.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1870.

JOSEPH T. K. PLANT,
Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS W. SLAUGHTER,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 1000 CHESNUT St.,
8 5 stuth6t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DRY GOODS.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $25.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,
"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
2 2 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 233 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL AGENCY,
No. 512 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Good, reliable Teachers furnished Schools, Academies, etc. Also, engagements secured for Teachers. Wanted immediately, three good Male Teachers; English Branches, Mathematics, etc.
Address J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
8 9 tuths3t as above.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal. South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
6 6 PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New Gold Banks.

Customs Receipts of the Week

Our Mints and Coinage

Bids for Stamped Envelopes.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Stamped Envelopes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Bids for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the Post Office Department for the next four years were opened to-day by the Postmaster General. The only bidders were George F. Nesbit, of New York, Dempsey & O'Toole, of Washington, and Geo. N. Ray, of New York, who had the old contract. Ray enters a protest against the bid of Dempsey & O'Toole, on the ground that they are not manufacturers. Ray's and Nesbit's bids are very similar, and Dempsey & O'Toole's is believed to be the highest. The contract amounts to $400,000 per annum. It will be awarded in a day or two.

The Philadelphia Mint.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The gold deposits at the Mint at Philadelphia for July last are reported to the Treasury Department as amounting to $353,099·59; silver deposits, $26,181·77; total, $379,281·36. The gold coinage for the same period was $327,300 in gold bars; stamped, $9698; silver coinage, $59,362; nickel, $114; bronze, $75; total number of pieces, 924,165; total value, $415,161·79.

Business at Branch Mints.

The coinage at the Branch Mint at Carson City for the same time was—of gold, $12,650, and silver, $11,443·50. Total number of pieces, 25,417. Total value, $2,409,350.

The number of gold bars assayed at the Branch Mint at Denver was 247; value, $108,210.

The returns from the New York Assay Office and the San Francisco Branch Mint have not yet been received at the department.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

The Treasury Department has a report from the Collector at San Francisco of the arrival from the seal islands, on the 1st of this month, of the steamer Alexander, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, with a cargo of 185,901 fur seal skins and 16,080 fox skins. This steamer was allowed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, several months ago, to proceed to the islands of St. Paul and St. George to take away the seal skins of the last year's catch under the superintendence of Treasury agents.

The skins brought by this vessel by direction of the Secretary have been retained by the Collector at San Francisco until further instructions from the department. There will be a tax of $1 per skin paid upon them, assessed by direction of the department. No decision has been arrived at as to what will to be done with the fox skins.

The Butler Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—It is reported here to-day that District Attorney Fisher, to whom the report of the Pension Office special agent on charges of pension frauds against Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, was delivered for action, will in a day or two cause a writ to be issued for the arrest of the accused.

The Political Campaign.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued a lengthy address to the Republican party urging active work in the fall campaign. Particular stress is laid upon the gratifying reduction of the public debt under Grant's administration and the decrease of taxation.

Attorney-General Akerman

has been engaged to deliver his address on the political situation in the South to-morrow night. An immense audience will be present. He is of the opinion that serious mistakes have been made by the Republican Legislatures of the South, attributable principally to want of judgment on the part of voters in the selection of members properly qualified to act as legislators.

Octavius V. Catto,

a prominent colored citizen of Philadelphia, has been appointed Superintendent of Colored Schools of this district.

The Philadelphia Mint.

The coinage at the Philadelphia Mint last month was:—Gold, $336,998·83; silver, $5,926,-296; nickels and bronze, $75000. Total, $415,-161·79.

Lighthouses.

In reply to a letter from the Chief of Lighthouse Board, the Commissioner of Customs says that none except small balances of appropriations of March 2, 1767, and June 29, 1868, will be available for use this year in addition to the regular appropriations. The operations of the board to the detriment of the interests of commerce are greatly limited under this decision.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Lieutenant-Commander Train

has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

Bank Applications.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received about two hundred applications for banks under the recently passed currency act. These applications come for the greater part from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri. Three or four hundred new banks will, it is believed, be incorporated under that law.

A number of preliminary inquiries have been made from New York and elsewhere respecting the gold banks, only one of which thus far has been authorized, namely, in Boston, which in a few days will go into operation, it having deposited three hundred thousand dollars in bonds. The business of such banks are conducted on a gold basis, their notes representing the face of them in gold.

Patent Right Case.

A temporary injunction, pending the suit in the District of Columbia Court, has been granted against Whipple & Dickerson to restrain them from selling patent rights for generating gas from petroleum, to be used instead of wood or coal for steam engines.

The Receipts from Customs

for the week ending August 6 were as follows:—

New York	$2,906,000
Boston	336,827
Philadelphia	200,900
Baltimore	194,467
Total	$3,637,794

Louisiana Agricultural College.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Louisiana the Agricultural College scrip due that State under the act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements, consisting of 1312 pieces for one quarter section each, equal within a fraction to 210,000 acres.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Excitement in Paris.

"Vive la Republique!"

No Fighting yet Reported.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Municipal Election.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Paris *Siecle* says the municipal elections, as far as heard from, show a triumph of democratic candidates.

The Military Situation.

Le Francais states the situation generally thus:—The French hold the Vosges and their passages, and the Prussians are massing at Their lease.

The Defenses of Paris.

L'Opinion Nationale says the reported restoration of the defenses of Paris is a farce. A few scattered diggers are employed and kept at work to delude the public.

Radicals Journals Suppressed.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Reveil* and *Rappel*, radical journals which were seized last night, have been entirely suppressed by ministerial decree published to-day. The position of Prefect of the Seine, heretofore held by Henri Chevreau, now Minister of the Interior, will not be filled, and the affairs of the city and the Prefecture of Police will hereafter be under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

Four New Senators

are to be named, among them Pietri.

Attempt to Proclaim a Republic.

The *Liberte* says a lot of *crazy fellows* tried this morning to proclaim a republic at Toulouse.

The Duc de Gramont.

The same journal says the last official act of the Duc de Gramont was signing the treaty with England to secure the neutrality of Belgium.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

At Les Etanges, within Ten Miles of Metz.

The most important item of news by cable telegram this afternoon is the statement from London, to be found under our Second Edition head, that the French army on Wednesday night was falling back to the line of the Moselle, harassed by the Prussian cavalry, which has already passed Saarlouis, Falaisement, and Les Etanges. The last-named place is a village but *ten miles east of Metz*, thus corroborating previous advices that the Prussian advance are within a short distance of that stronghold.

The villages here, as in the neighborhood of Thionville, consist merely of one street, being built for the most part of plaster or mud-houses, roofed with tiles. The country in this vicinity is a pretty, irregular, and wooded one, the roads being bordered with tall trees on either side.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Cotton is scarce and in demand at 19½c. Flour quiet and weak; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7·75; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@10; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $7@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat dull; prime red, $1·60@1·65; good to prime white, $1·50@1·70; Western, $1·35@1·37. White Corn, $1·10@1·16; yellow, $1·07@1·10. Oats are better; sales at 45@48c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky—sales at $1@1·01.

IN THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT the Republican Nominating Convention, which reassembled this morning, finally conferred the nomination on Samuel P. Thompson. A split had rendered another session of the convention necessary.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Pa 6s, 3d se.	111	100 sh Read R	48
$700 City 6s, New.	101⅛	200 do	48 1-16
$1000 do.	101⅜	100 do	48
$500 C & A m 6s, '89	96	300 do	48⅛
$6000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90	100 do	48 1-16
2d	92⅛	100 sh Penna R	58⅜
100 sh Leh N	34⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, N	101⅛	300 sh Read	48 3-16
$1000 do. 2d	101⅜	200 do	48 1-16
$2200 do	101⅜	100 sh Leh N	34⅛
100 sh Ph & E R	27⅛	86 sh Penna	58 3-16

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!
10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.
Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,
Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.
Whole Issue $500,000,
Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
8 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
7 14 thstu3m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"The Life of Charles Dickens," by R. Shelton Mackenzie, which has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is a very different style of book from the performance by George Augustus Sala which we noticed a few days ago. The life of a writer of books is seldom eventful, and the chief charm of a well-prepared biography of such a man as Charles Dickens will be in its anecdotes and literary and personal gossip. For the preparation of such a work as this there are few men better qualified than Dr. Mackenzie, who is known as a first-class anecdotist, and whose acquaintance with the literary men of Great Britain and America for the last two or three generations has provided him with a plentiful stock of padding of the very first quality. That Dr. Mackenzie's padding is often not much if any inferior to the more solid literary matters that come under his attention, we have only to refer to the really superb manner in which he edited the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," where the notes certainly give an additional spice to a text that is more Shakespearian than anything outside of Shakespeare. With regard to the "Life of Dickens" before us we are not able to bestow unqualified praise. The materials have probably been in the author's hands for an indefinite length of time, and the subject maturely considered; but the book has been put together in too much of a hurry to make it a model specimen of biographical writing. No one is probably better aware of the defects of the work than Dr. Mackenzie himself; and taking it at the valuation he most likely puts upon it as a literary effort, we find it a very satisfactory account of the literary career of Mr. Dickens, with probably most, if not all, the particulars of his private life that the public have any right to be acquainted with. A few extracts will give our readers a better idea of the quality of the book than any description of ours could do:—

Lord Jeffrey, erst so formidable, as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and a great reader and admirer of Dickens, wrote to him some years after the "Old Curiosity Shop" was published, saying:—"How funny that *besoin* of yours for midnight rambling on city streets, and how curious that Macaulay should have the same taste or fancy. * * I wish I had time to discuss the grounds and *extent* of my preference of your soft and tender characters to his humorous and grotesque; but I can only say now, that I am as far as possible from undervaluing the merit, and even the charm, of the latter; only it is a lower and more imitable style. I have always thought Quilp and Swiveller great marvels of art; and yet I should have admired the last far less had it not been for his redeeming gratitude to the Marchioness, and that inimitable convalescent repast, with his hand locked in hers, and her *tears* of delight. If you will only own that you are prouder of that scene than any of his antecedent fantasticals, I shall be satisfied with the conformity of our judgments." In a subsequent letter he wrote:—"I do not consider Quilp or Dick Swiveller as at all out of nature."

* * * * * *

After a short visit to Richmond Mr. Dickens went to Baltimore via Washington, and wrote a hasty note to Irving, hoping he would join him at Baltimore, adding, "What pleasure I have had in seeing and talking with you I will not attempt to say. I shall never forget it as long as I live. What would I give if we could have but a quiet week together! Spain is a lazy place, and its climate an indolent one. But if you ever have leisure under its sunny skies to think of a man who loves you, and holds communion with your spirit oftener, perhaps, than any other person alive—leisure from listlessness I mean—and will write to me in London, you will give me an inexpressible amount of pleasure."

Irving *did* meet him at Baltimore. In a letter (Washington, 5th February, 1868), Mr. Dickens thus mentions the fact to Mr. Lanman:—"Your reference to my dear friend, Washington Irving, renews the vivid impressions reawakened in my mind at Baltimore but the other day. I saw his fine face for the last time in that city. He came there from New York to pass a day or two with me before I went westward; and they were made among the most memorable of my life by his delightful fancy and genial humor. Some unknown admirer of his books and mine sent to the hotel a most enormous mint-julep, wreathed with flowers. We sat, one on either side of it, with great solemnity (it filled a respectable-sized round table), but the solemnity was of very short duration. It was quite an enchanted julep, and carried us among innumerable people and places that we both knew. The julep held out far into the night, and my memory never saw him afterwards otherwise than as bending over it with his straw with an attempted air of gravity (after some anecdote involving some wonderfully droll and delicate observation of character), and then, as his eye caught mine, melting into that cultivating laugh of his, which was the brightest and best I have ever heard."

The enchanted julep was a gift from the proprietor of Guy's Hotel, Baltimore, and, "having held out far into the night," must have been on a magnificent scale, at first—large enough for Gog and Magog, were they alive, to have become mellow upon. George Cruikshank or H. L. Stevens—no inferior artist should dare to attempt it—might win additional fame by sketching the two authors, so much akin in genius and geniality, imbibing the generous, mellifluous fluid from a pitcher which, like the magic purse of Fortunatus, seemed always full!

Dickens—who can doubt it?—would have doubly enjoyed the nectarious julep had he known that, in the masque of "Comus" by John Milton, a good receipt for making it was given more than two centuries back. The hero, son of Bacchus, is first described as

> Offering to every weary traveller
> His orient liquor in a crystal glass,
> To quench the drouth of Phœbus.

and then offers it to the lady, thus addressing her:—

> And first, behold this cordial Julep here,
> That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
> With spirits of balm and fragrant Syrops mixed:
> Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone
> In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
> Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
> To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.

The identical name, "Julep," is mentioned, then the ingredients—the balm, or mint, which gives the flavor; the spirits; the "fragrant syrop," so palpably denoting the saccharine element; mixed up in, and imbibed from, a "crystal glass;" and, to crown all, the unmistakable addition of ice, which makes the mixture not only "to life so friendly," but "so cool to thirst" that it would actually "quench the drouth of Phœbus." However Milton's tastes may have deteriorated in old age, when he had fallen upon evil days, his early propensities were evidently genial, if not hilarious. At the age of twenty-three, when he wrote the exquisite poem of "L'Allegro," he exclaims,

> Haste thee, nymphs, and bring with the
> Jest, *and youthful jollity.*

Even in "Paradise Lost," which is a serious poem, Milton was unable to refrain from an allusion to mixed liquors, for he mentioned in the most express terms being "bound for the *port of Negus.*"

Mr. Dickens acknowledged the receipt of the Julep in the following letter, which is carefully and proudly preserved at Guy's, South Seventh street, Philadelphia:—

> BARNUM'S HOTEL, 23d March, 1842.—My Dear Sir:—I am truly obliged to you for the beautiful and delicious mint julep you have so kindly sent me. It is quite a mercy that I knew what it was. I have tasted it, but await further proceedings until the arrival of Washington Irving, whom I expect to dine with me *tete-a-tete*, and who will help me to drink your health. With many thanks to you,
>
> Dear sir, faithfully yours,
>
> CHARLES DICKENS.
>
> ——— Guy, Esquire.

* * * * * *

I have been informed that Dickens originally intended to carry out the promise of his title (*Oliver Twist; or, The Parish Boy's Progress*), and to trace the life, struggles, and successes of what Miss Braddon calls "a clod"—to locate him in Kent, the county best beloved by himself, at all times, and to introduce hop-picking, and other picturesque ruralties. He changed his purpose, as we all know, and brought him to London. George Cruikshank told me how this was done.

In London, I was intimate with the brothers Cruikshank, Robert and George, but more particularly with the latter. In 1847, having called upon him one day at his house (it then was in Mydleton Terrace, Pentonville), I had to wait while he was finishing an etching for which a printer's boy was waiting. To while away the time, I gladly complied with his suggestion that I should look over a portfolio crowded with etchings, proofs, and drawings, which lay upon the sofa. Among these, carelessly tied together in a wrap of brown paper, was a series of some twenty-five to thirty drawings, very carefully finished, through most of which were carried the well-known portraits of Fagin, Bill Sikes and his dog, Nancy, the Artful Dodger, and Master Charles Bates—all well-known to the readers of "Oliver Twist"—and many others who were not introduced. There was no mistake about it, and when Cruikshank turned round, his work finished, I said as much. He told me that it had long been in his mind to show the life of a London thief by a series of drawings, engraved by himself, in which, without a single line of letter-press, the story would be strikingly and clearly told. "Dickens," he continued, "dropped in one day just as you have done, and, while waiting until I could speak with him, took up that identical portfolio and ferreted out that bundle of drawings. When he came to that one which represented Fagin in the condemned cell, he silently studied it for half an hour, and told me that he was tempted to change the whole plot of his story; not to carry Oliver Twist through adventures in the country, but to take him up into the thieves' den in London, show what their life was, and bring Oliver safely through it without sin or shame. I consented to let him write up to as many of the designs as he thought would suit his purpose; and that was the way in which Fagin, Sikes, and Nancy were created. My drawings suggested them, rather than his strong individuality suggested my drawings."

It has been stated by Mr. Mayhew that when Cruikshank was designing Fagin in the Condemned Cell, he made various attempts to produce the required effect of terror, hatred, and despair, but did not succeed until one morning as he was sitting up in bed, gnawing his nails, as he used to do when he found himself at a nonplus, he caught a view of his own face reflected in a pier-glass opposite, and, jumping out of bed on the moment, went to work on his sketch. He had got the position and expression he wanted.

* * * * * *

Old Weller, in "The Posthumous Papers of The Pickwick Club," reminds one very much of the admirable sketch of the stage coachman, with great bulk and curiously-mottled face, in Washington Irving's "Sketch Book." In other words, for I am not accusing Boz of committing plagiary upon Geoffrey Crayon, both authors drew from the same special *genus*—now extinct. The plethoric stage coachman, who drove four-in-hand, changed horses every ten miles, and took a glass of ale at each change, has been swept away by railwayism, just as the Indians have been driven farther and farther west by the irresistible progress of civilization, and are now nearly extinct. When I first travelled through England, forty years ago, just before railwayism was begun, nearly every stage-coach had a Jehu of this class.

I believe that Old Weller was drawn from an original, who used to "work" a stage coach between London and Portsmouth, and had a brother on the same line. They passed by each other every day, for many years, without any opportunity of exchanging words—a mutual smile and knowing elevation of the whip elbow being their only salute. When one of these rotund brothers of the whip died, the other took it to heart, and followed him in a month. This last was Dickens' man. Perhaps Dickens may have travelled with him—*I* did, before steam became omnipotent. Mrs. Warner, the tragic actress, experienced an act of kindness from this coachman, which she related to Dickens soon after it occurred, and it may have influenced *his* coachman in "Pickwick."

Before her marriage, Mrs. Warner, who paid a professional visit to the United States in 1852, was Miss Huddart, very much respected, on and off the boards. Her father had been an officer in the British army, and she always travelled under his escort. He was known, along the road, as "The Captain," and she was familiarly spoken of as "Polly Huddart." Once upon a time, she was travelling, with her father, to begin a short star season at Portsmouth or Plymouth. Every one on that road knew father and daughter and the bulky coachman. When *he* saw their names on his "way-bill," he took care that the favorite box-seat, portion of his own vehicular throne, should be reserved for the lady, who was apt to get sick when an inside passenger, and was accustomed, by special favor, to take her seat on the outside, with the coachman. Courteous and conversational as this lady always was, and extremely handsome in these distant days, she had become an especial favorite with this particular "whip."

On the occasion I refer to, when the last stage, say twelve miles distant from their place of destination, was reached, it was discovered that Captain Huddart had suddenly died *in* the coach, his daughter then being *on* it. Of course this caused considerable social commotion, and the corpse was taken into the inn, to await inquiry from a coroner's inquest. Poor Miss Huddart was sitting in the great parlor of the country inn, almost paralyzed by the sad and sudden shock, when the old coachman came into the room, and, seeing her unaware of his presence, said, as softly as his gruff voice would allow, "The coachman, Miss." Believing that he had come to her for his fee, and greatly annoyed at being so intruded upon at such a time, she took out her purse, pushed it over to him, as he stood by the table, and said in an angry tone, "Help yourself!" This he declined doing, but, while he was diving into the deep abysm of his breeches-pocket, in quest, as it seemed, of a huge pocket-book, plethoric as himself, huskily uttered the words, "You mistake me, Miss Huddart. All I came to say was that player-people don't always have as much money as they need, and that, in this sad fix, it will be very unkind if you don't allow me, who have known you so long on the road, to let you have whatever you may want. There's a hundred pound, or so, in this pocket-book, and if more's wanted towards burying of the old gentleman, I shall bring it with me to-morrow morning, when I come back this same way." Then pushing a bundle of bank-notes into the poor young lady's hand, he waddled out of the room as fast as possible.

Next day and for several succeeding days, he again paid half a minute's visit to the afflicted and suddenly orphaned daughter, and, after the funeral, had great pride in giving her as heretofore the box-seat with himself. She had great difficulty in coaxing him to take back the money he had placed at her disposal, but, hearing that she was to have a benefit at the theatre, he purchased box-tickets to a large amount, which he forced upon the passengers whom he drove, telling them the tragic story of the Captain's death, and invariably answering, whenever reminded that the person whom he wished to purchase a ticket was going from the place where the lady's benefit was to be given, that "so much the better, as there would be the more room for the townspeople." Miss Huddart was persuaded that Dickens, whom she had known from his school days, and to whom she had particularly described this benevolent stage cachman, probably had some remembrance of him when he drew and developed the character of Old Weller.

The book is embellished by a new portrait of Mr. Dickens, and it contains a number of uncollected pieces that have never been included in any of the editions of his writings.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received of the recent publications of Harper & Brothers, "True to Herself," an interesting novel of English life, by F. W. Robinson; and a pamphlet compilation by Horace E. Dresser, containing the United States Internal Revenue and Tariff laws, passed July 13th, 1870, together with the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco and for other purposes, which was approved July 20, 1868, and such other acts or parts of acts relating to internal revenue as are now in effect. This pamphlet shows at a glance exactly what Internal Revenue and Tariff laws are now in force, and its value as a work of ready reference needs no demonstration. Its utility is increased by tables of taxes, a copious analytical index, and full sectional notes.

—"The Women of Israel" in two volumes, concludes Appleton's handsome library edition of Grace Aguilar's writings. This work is a series of sketches of the prominent heroines of Jewish history from Eve to the fall of Jerusalem and the present time. Miss Aguilar, herself a daughter of Israel, was peculiarly well qualified to write such a work as this, and it may be commended as one of the most interesting and edifying of its class.

Porter and Coates send us the above-named work and also "Coningsby," one of Mr. Disraeli's early extravagances, published by D. Appleton & Co.; and "Petronel," a very pleasantly written love story by the talented daughter of Captain Maryatt, which bears the imprint of Loring.

—The 38th part of "Zell's Popular Encypedia" brings the work down to the title "Mayence." This encyclopedia is the cheapest work of the kind ever published; and as by discreet compression the editor has been able to get a vast amount of information into a very small space, it is well worthy of the attention of those who cannot afford to buy many books.

—The *New Era* is indignant because the Governor of Texas has appointed two colored men to fill aldermanic chairs in one of the counties of that State. The *Era*, at the same time, claims to be a *friend* to the colored people. Consistency is a jewel that is very often trampled upon.

—In looking over the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Bates, formerly a wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, we find that he has left one of his brothers-in-law a "promise of $2000. The old gentleman was determined to have his joke, even at the risk of disappointing the expectations of a friend.

—A buxom young lady of Pekin, Ill., a few days since, secured a divorce from her third husband, and in seven hours later had started on a bridal tour to the East with her fourth husband. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the matter is that the courting, proposal, and marriage of No. 4 were accomplished within the time stated.

—A school commissioner of Troy, in addition to having injured the head of a brother commissioner during a free fight at a recent board meeting, is now accused of having deserted the partner of his joys and sorrows in order to take up his residence with one less worthy. The Trojans feel themselves a good deal scandalized in consequence of the matter.

—A male child is reported to have been recently born at Warren, R. I., with a curly moss of hair three inches in length, covering that part of the head which, in females, is usually occupied by the chignon. The hair on the remainder of the head is short, thin, and very light in color. The father's hair is red, and the mother's brown.

—An attorney of New Orleans has commenced an action for libel against the defendant in a case recently argued by him, in consequence of words spoken and subsequently printed in the newspapers. He looks for damages in the sum of $50. The very modesty of the demand has attracted a good deal of attention to the case.

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UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. le 15 mthf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF REAL ESTATE

OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Heeley, south 45¼ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¼ deg. east, 66 6-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers.

6 27 mth 1827

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No 58, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 88, Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 32, 33, 35, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 78, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 80, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 48, 71.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 88.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 88, 89.

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ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wreck of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc., on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, etc., on board; war steamer Jamestown, wooden, 1200 tons, sunk with guns, etc., on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners Wythe, 300 tons; Roach, 225 tons; brig, 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also, 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At TRENTS, or GRAVEYARD REACH, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner Gallego, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat Plume, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old military bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1:30 P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building,
Baltimore, Md.

8 11 6t

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

Richmond National Cemetery			Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg	"	"	Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper	"	"	Culpepper, Va.
Winchester	"	"	Winchester, Va.
Staunton	"	"	Staunton, Va.
Danville	"	"	Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove	"	"	Petersburg, Va.
City Point	"	"	City Point, Va.
Seven Pines	"	"	Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor	"	"	Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale	"	"	Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison	"	"	Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton	"	"	Hampton, Va.
Yorktown	"	"	Yorktown, Va.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of *two* years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East.

8 5 6t

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 300,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.

7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 8 6

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The executive and legislative departments of the national government and two-thirds of the State governments have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave reponsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the national House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the national administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked.

In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labor, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and caste and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway; that the founders of the party, instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till under the lead of Abraham Lincoln they achieved success, and grasped the sceptre of political power.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slavemasters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved a nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the republic, and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts, and unreasoning passions and prejudices, it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of $3,000,000,000, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and intrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chain, and lifted from the depths of chattelhood up to the summits of manhood 4,500,000 hapless bondmen, and stood before the nations with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, humane and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the government; but still, bemoaning the "lost cause," they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free, the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color which had always disgraced southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful governments.

Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conservatism, and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the south as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation, and all other adverse influences, and, with sublime fidelity and courage, addressed themselves to the herculean task.

To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace and the rehabilitation of southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race they proposed and adopted the fourteenth amendment and enacted the bill of civil rights. To establish by irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges they adopted the fifteenth amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of those amendments thus newly enshrined within the constitution.

Thus the Republicans against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances and taxation; to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time, as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment.

Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression, and modes of action, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance, and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing questions now before them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age.

Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendency of a party who has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to General Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved; enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished.

General Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the heads of departments, Congress and the General of the army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the administration toward the States lately in rebellion, has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation, or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly $409,000,000 against less than $371,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly $38,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year 1870 were less than those of 1869 by more than $29,000,000, thus showing an increased revenue, and saving in expenditures of more than $67,000,000 in the first fiscal year of General Grant's administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration, the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than $372,000,000. During the first sixteen months of General Grant's administration, they were more than $469,000,000, showing an increase of nearly $97,000,000.

Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of these appointments and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in these years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of General Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents; and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate $12,000,000 per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The funding bill is an important financial measure which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of twenty-six millions and a half a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficent financial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, receive little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

Not faultless, but high, noble and glorious, is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements for patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee. JAMES H. PLATT, Secretary.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:55 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamoport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 7:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 3:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:30 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.
On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3:30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.
Returning leave Atlantic—	
Special Excursion	5:25 P. M.
Mail	4:25 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:30 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7:24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9:40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10:15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10:15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7:15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6:22 A. M. and 12:15, noon.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,

trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expresaly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.* Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch.... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 118 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¾, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5:05, 6¼, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2¾, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2¾, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

The Battle of Froschweiler

The Grand Prussian Advance!

The Imperial Imbecile.

He will Retain Command.

MacMahon's Great Ride

Twenty-five Hours in the Saddle.

Another Battle in Progress.

The Revolution in Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Steadily Falling Back.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Advices from the Prussian front up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday night state that the French army was falling back to the line of the Moselle, harassed by Prussian cavalry, which has already passed Saarlouis, Falaisement and Les Etanges.

The Prussian Captures.

Stores of all kinds and military trains had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. They had also taken the small fortress of Hatzelstein, in the Vosges Mountains, which the French had evacuated, leaving their guns and provisions behind.

The Battle of Froschweiler.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Metz to 4.30 yesterday evening. The details of the battle of Froschweiler are still meagre.

Marshal MacMahon had his horse killed under him.

A brigade of cavalry of the Reserve Corps and one division of the corps of General Failly arrived on the field at the close of the day and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was vigorous at first, but soon became mere reconnoissances.

Marshal MacMahon, after being twenty-five hours in the saddle, passed Sunday at Saverne, which was abandoned on Sunday night, and occupied by the Prussians. Some of their advance pickets came up with our rear guard, but were driven back without much difficulty.

A Battle Believed to be in Progress—Difficulty of Obtaining News from the Prussian Army.

LONDON, Aug. 11—1 A. M.—There is no news here of an engagement up to this hour (1 A. M.), but it is believed in Paris that a battle is in progress. No telegrams are allowed to go through, and there are no railway trains running south or east from Cologne, except one to Berlin daily, and two trains for troops. This explains the difficulty of obtaining news from the front.

Napoleon Blind to His Own Incompetency—He is determined to Retain the Command-in-Chief of the Army.

LONDON, Aug. 10—Evening.—The latest "official" dispatch, dated Metz, August 9, evening, states that the Emperor went that morning to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, who resumed command of the troops "concentrated at Metz." This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumor that Marshal Bazaine was to be made Generalissimo of the whole Army of the Rhine. The Emperor is blind to his incompetency, and, disregarding the universal outcry against it, will cling to the chief command of the army until another defeat exhausts the national patience. He gives out that he never will return to Paris alive, unless as a conqueror.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 11—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91⅛; for account, 91⅛. American securities firmer and higher. United States 5-20s, 1862s, 87; 1865s, old, 86⅛; 1867s, 85⅛; 10-40s, 83. Railways quiet. Erie, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 107; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.—United States 5-20s closed buoyant at 89⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 6¾d.; Orleans, 9d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—11·30 A. M.—Tallow firm. Refined petroleum quoted at 1s, 5½d. Linseed oil, yellow, at £31 15s.

BREMEN, Aug. 10.—Petroleum opened at 6 thalers 6 groats, and closed firm at 6·18.

HAMBURG, Aug. 10.—Petroleum closed firmer.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 11—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 90¾; for account, 91. American securities steady; five-twenties of 1862 86⅛; of 1865, old, 86¼. Railways easier; Erie, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—1·30 P. M.—Pork dull at 120s. Lard quiet. Cheese, 62s. 6d.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Army Headquarters in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Aug. 10.—The question as to the permanent location of the headquarters in this district, which has caused considerable interest lately, has been finally settled in favor of Santa Fe. General Getty yesterday received from the department headquarters an order issued by the Secretary of War authorizing him to proceed at once to construct eight suitable buildings. This gives great satisfaction to the owners of real estate.

The Foreign War News.

The news of the recent Prussian victories created great excitement here last night. A procession composed of Germans, headed by a band of music, paraded through the streets and called on several of our prominent citizens, who expressed sympathy with the Prussians and their rejoicings with them over their victories.

The Ralston Silver Mines.

A great interest is manifested in relation to the recently discovered silver mines of Ralston City and Burr's Mountain. A large number of returns of assays of ores taken from all parts of this region were received by the California mail yesterday, and from these assays it appears that the best mineral authorities on the Pacific coast pronounce them the richest of rich mines. They are supposed by many to be the "lost mines" of which tradition has handed down such remarkable accounts, as there is unmistakable evidence of their having been worked at some period long in the past.

Cool Weather.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 10.—The weather is very cool here. The thermometer at noon was down to the freezing point, and it snowed a little.

The Weather at the Seashore.

Aug. 11—9 *A. M.*	*Wind.*	*Weather.*	*Ther.*
Atlantic City.....	S.	Hazy	78

THE PRUSSIAN KING.

A Monarch of Men—King William's Magnificent Presence.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

There was a gleam of helmeted heads and plumes and of orders and uniforms around the Queen as the train passed on, and some said, "There is the King," and others said, "It is the Crown Prince," but the glimpse was transient, and the clouds of dust which followed in our track on this most dusty of railroads put all in eclipse. In another hour we were in Berlin, and emerged into streets filled with men in plain clothes proceeding in some sort of military order, with small escorts of soldiery to the railway station. Many of these wore decorations—medals, ribands, and crosses—which spoke of service in Schleswig-Holstein and in Bohemia. They were sober, orderly men, quiet, unexcited, and perhaps all the more anxious to fight hard to end the campaign because they had been called away so suddenly from hearth and home—men mostly of twenty-five and upwards, several in each band belonging apparently to the well-to-do *bourgeoisie* or better classes of artisans. Large cavalcades of horses in better spirits were led off in fours in the same direction. Detachments of troops were passing all day down the Lime-tree walk, and at two o'clock the King drove through the streets to the station in a Russian drosky, and was received with uncovered heads and a buzzing sort of suppressed cheer as he passed. He "looked every inch a king," plumed and helmeted in strictest soldier tunic—a real *anax andron* of the days when kings led subjects to battle. What a fine old head and front it is! The stamp of Imperator is there already, and it would not surprise one very much to learn that in an hour of stress that old man, with his piercing blue eye and open brow, and fine lip, curved under his massive white moustache, would cut the Gordian knot of a constitution with a swift, sure sword. Certainly he is not the sort of man one would like to worry *coram populo* in a watering-place. And then he has a faith; "he believes," and he is sure that He in whom he believes has placed his cause beyond the reach of human harm.

It is observed, nevertheless, that the King is not in his usual joyous spirits. He speaks with devout confidence, and trusts in the justice of his quarrel; but his Majesty is grave. The Crown Prince, too, seems, it is said, to feel the influence of the tremendous events which are impending, and surely if the designs of Prussia were warlike the royal family cannot have regarded them with favor or have participated in the desire for a conflict which causes them so much anxiety, although they do not express any apprehensions as to the ultimate result.

EUGENIE.

The Empress Regent, and How She Became such—Napoleon's Decree of Appointment.

The following is the text of the decree of the Emperor conferring on the Empress the title and powers of Regent:—

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may concern, greeting:—"Wishing to give to our well-beloved Consort, the Empress, a proof of the confidence which we have in her; and having the intention to place ourselves at the head of the army, we have resolved to confer, and do hereby confer on the Empress the title of Regent, to exercise the functions of that charge as soon as we shall have left our capital, in conformity with our instructions and orders, as we shall have given them in the general directions of the service which we shall have established, and which will be transcribed on the book of the State. Our intention is to communicate to our Ministers the said orders and instructions, and that in no case the Empress can depart from their rigor, in the exercise of her functions of Regent. We desire that the Empress shall preside in our name over the Council of Ministers. We do not, however, intend that the Empress-Regent shall authorize by her signature the promulgation of any law other than those now pending before the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, referring on that subject to the orders and instructions abovementioned; we order our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, to communicate the present letters-patent to the Senate, which will inscribe them on its books, and publish them in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 23d day of July, 1870.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice.

A FRENCH VIEW.

What Has Become of the Wreck of Napoleon's Army.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday contained a special despatch from its Paris correspondent, dated the 9th instant, in which the following report is made:—

General Frossard's corps has entirely rallied under the walls of Metz. Contrary to the reports of the enemy General Failly's corps has not yet been engaged, but is also within the entrenched camp of Metz. By the addition of the 3d Corps under General de Caen, General Bazaine has now under his immediate order at Metz, 150,000 men. The 5th Corps, or Imperial Guard, is in echelon from Metz to Nancy, while at Nancy there is part of the 4th Corps, under General Ladmirault. Marshal MacMahon has at Savergne, where he was instructed to stop, the remains of the 1st and 7th Corps, numbering about 50,000 men. The 6th Corps, under Marshal Canrobert, has arrived at Chalons ready to enter the theatre of hostilities. All these form an army of 350,000 men, exclusive of the Garde Mobile, which has commenced to enter Lorraine. This report is exceedingly reassuring under the circumstances.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Business Transacted by the Philadelphia Office in July Last.

Within the past five years the business transacted at the Philadelphia Post Office has increased nearly three fold, and with a corresponding increase in the next five years the present building will prove entirely inadequate. It is understood that arrangements are being made for the erection of a new structure, the accommodations of which will serve for many years to come. The following table will show the amount of business done in July, 1870, as compared with the same month of 1865:—

	1870.	1865.
Number of mail letters delivered.....	827,698	349,533
Local letters delivered.....	384,310	167,302
Newspapers, circulars, etc., delivered.....	332,624	73,704
Letters returned to the office..	3,563	
Letters collected.....	1,016,280	154,766
Newspapers, circulars, etc., collected.....	107,335	....
Expenses of the office.....	$14,630·50	....

THE USUAL WEAPON.—Last night, whilst a barber named Samuel Jackson was passing a gin mill at Eighth and Emmeline streets, he was insulted by another colored individual whose cognomen is Richard Latton. Considerable bantering was indulged in, when finally Jackson drew forth a razor, and with it inflicted a severe wound on the shoulder of Latton. Jackson then took to his heels, whilst his victim was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Subsequently Jackson was arrested in a barber-shop on Bainbridge street, above Fifth, whilst asleep. He was taken before Alderman Bonsall, who committed him to prison to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

DONALD DINNIE.

The Champion Scottish Athlete—The Caledonian Games Next Week.

Among the prominent amusements in this city are the exhibitions of athletic exercises which are given annually by the Caledonian Clubs. They always attract large audiences, composed principally of our citizens of Scottish descent. To encourage these exercises, the clubs of this country invited the champion athlete of Scotland, Donald Dinnie, to cross the Atlantic and give exhibitions of his powers in the prominent cities in Canada and the United States. He has consented, and is now in Canada. On Tuesday next he will be in this city, and on that day will appear at Oakdale Park and take part in the programme arranged for that occasion by the Caledonian Club of Philadelphia. The following is a short sketch of the great athlete:—

Donald Dinnie was born at Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, in 1838, and commenced his career as an athlete in 1857. Since then he has gained upwards of 1500 prizes, 1000 of them being for throwing the hammer, putting the stone, tossing the caber, running, leaping, wrestling, etc. He has also gained 62 silver medals, and the champion gold medal, awarded by the Glasgow Celtic Society, for throwing the hammer in 1867. Forty of these medals are champion medals, and had to be held for three successive years before becoming his property. He is acknowledged to be one of the best specimens of muscular development that has ever appeared in Scotland. The following are some of his dimensions:—height, 6 feet 1 in.; round chest, 45½ in.; arm, 15½ in.; thigh, 25½ in.; weight, 210 pounds.

The following are some of his best feats on level ground:—Putting the stone, 23 lbs., 39 feet 6 in.; 16 lbs., 47 feet 6 in.; throwing the hammer, 22 lbs., 97 feet; of 16 lbs., 122 feet, fair stand. Turning the body with the hammer, he has sent a 22 lb. hammer 120 feet, and with one has thrown a hammer weighing 13 lbs. 130 feet. At both feats (stone and hammer) he excels anything that has ever been recorded in Scotland. At high leap he has cleared 5 feet 11 in.; long leap, 19 feet 4 in.; hop, step and jump, 43 feet. He also gained the champion silver cup at Dublin in 1865, for performing feats with the 56 lb. weight, for throwing which he challenges any man in the world, and will allow any man in America 12 inches start.

AQUEOUS.

The Streets Turned into Rivers.

Whilst the party named Jupiter P., who is supposed to act as the head of the water department of the space aerial, has been rather sparing in the supply of aqua puræ, many have wondered at the cause, and numerous have been the surmises thereat. The storm, the welcome storm, and, to be emphatic, the thrice welcome storm of last night and this morning has furnished many the clue to the mystery. Jupe has been having built a new and powerful turbine, and the result of its first trial has been witnessed. Unlike those at Fairmount, it has proved a complete success, in fact rather too much so, as the sequel will show. The old story of "Rain on the Roof" may be all very well so far as poetry is concerned, but when the tune changes to "Rain in the Parlor," it is not quite so enjoyable.

Doubtless many persons were truly thankful for the abundance of the aqueous furnished, but of their number were not the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Front and Richmond streets. Here a complete flood formed, and the water rose four feet in the street, filling cellars, flooding parlors, and floating carpets, furniture, etc., ceilingward, beside furnishing an extensive public bath, in which many of the residents indulged.

Nor were humanity the only sufferers, for in the stable of Messrs. Warren, Kirk & Co., on Richmond street, below Front, were a number of mules, which narrowly escaped drowning, they being barely able to keep their heads above the water when rescued.

At Second and Canal streets numerous cellars were flooded and the police compelled to arouse the inmates thereof and notify them of their danger. The cellar of the Morgue at Front and Noble streets was also flooded, and is to-day being used by a number of urchins for bathing purposes.

PRUSSIAN OR CUBAN?

A Mysterious Craft Afloat.

For several days past a clipper-built schooner has been moving about in the Delaware in such a manner as to excite the suspicion of the Harbor Police, who are unable to decide as to whether she is a Prussian privateer or a Cuban gunboat. The first idea is, in our mind, upset by the fact that according to treaty no European power can engage in privateering.

Yet so excited are our German friends over the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, that we are inclined to judge that they are fitting out said craft for the purpose of sending a detachment of their countrymen home to aid in the subjugation of all Europe. The vessel named has changed her moorings several times, and has been visited night after night by tugs without lights.

If she be, however, a Cuban gunboat, and is really fitting out here with the intention of aiding the patriots of the "Sunny Isle," then we think General Grant should be apprised of the fact. At present the mysterious rakish craft is moored below the Navy Yard.

LATER.

The Frishmuth Cavalry are assembling, squads of them being seen on different streets. The officers say they are going to Smith's Island to indulge in beer. Many suppose that they are to embark in this mysterious vessel.

COLORED.—William Woods, one of our ebony-hued citizens, who has been residing at No. 940 Rodman street, yesterday, at the solicitation of Alderman Jones, paid a visit to the palatial stone mansion at Eleventh and Passyunk road, there to remain several days. The way the thing came about was thusly:—William had been smelling the corks of some bottles, and becoming somewhat excited, he displayed to an assembled multitude a blackjack, which he flourished quite freely. A gentleman "in blue" supposing he was affected by the heat, informed the Alderman, and the latter sent William to the place named to recuperate.

COAL OIL.—About 11·30 o'clock yesterday morning one Mary Boyle, aged 28 years, residing in Watt's court, Twenty-fourth street, below Spring Garden, possessing more inventive talent than ordinary common sense, attempted to hasten the ignition of some smouldering kindling wood by pouring coal oil on it from out a quart can. It is scarcely necessary to add that said can cannot now be found. Mary has taken up her residence in St. Joseph's Hospital.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.—The will of Anna McAnale, admitted to probate to-day, contains a contingent bequest of $1000 to Hannah H. Morrison, the same at her death to be paid to the pastor of Trinity Church, Eighth ward. Augustus Benson, Jr., deceased, has left no will. The will of Francis Cooper, Jr., has been filed, but contains no public bequests.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About ten minutes of 12 o'clock last evening thieves attempted to force an entrance to the cigar store No. 1241 Carpenter street. They had succeeded in prying open a shutter when they were discovered by officer Feeney. The thieves seeing him ran off. He fired two shots at them, but they managed to escape, none of the shots taking effect.

ELECTRICITY.—During the continuance of the storm this morning the barn of Select Councilman Charles Thompson Jones, situated at Roxborough, Twenty-first ward, was fired by lightning and totally consumed. One horse was burned to death and another badly injured.

A SHAWL.—Yesterday James McNeill entered a house on Twelfth street, below South, and, helping himself to a shawl, marched off. Subsequently James was arrested, and Alderman Morrow sent him to Moyamensing.

HATS AND CAPS WHOLESALE.—Some time last night an enterprising individual entered, through a rear door, the hat and cap store of A. Hess, No. 1010 South street, and helped himself to a portion of the stock, amounting to $100.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Before United States Commissioner Biddle to-day was arraigned Benjamin Smith, on the charge of perjury, which consists in swearing that a sailor who perished by the foundering of a British vessel was the husband of a Mrs. Catharine Hanson, and on this she obtained his prize money. Hanson has since turned up. The accused was held in $2000 bail to answer.

NICKELS.—Some sneak thief last night entered through the transom of the liquor store of Mr. Shea, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and robbed the place of $45 in pennies.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870.

In this market the weather to-day interferes somewhat with financial operations, and the supply in consequence appears in excess of the demand, but the rates for all classes of loans are fully sustained both at the banks and in the outside market. Only first class paper is negotiable and long dates are current only at exceptional terms. As a rule the banks limit their discounting to regular customers only.

The gold market continues very active and unsettled, the fluctuations being rapid and wide. Sales opened at 116¼, declined to 115⅝, and advanced again to 116⅜ before noon.

Government bonds are steady in this market, but there is no material advance in prices. The London market is reported very strong this morning, but our own refuses to respond, the impression being universal that the foreign dealers rule the market for their own profit.

The stock market was dull and prices were generally steady. In State securities there were sales of the sixes, third series, at 111. Lehigh gold loan sold at 83¾.

Reading Railroad was dull and weak; sales at 48@48⅛. Camden and Amboy was steady, with sales at 116. 37 was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$13000 Pa 6s 3 sc....111		100 sh Read..b5&1.	48⅛
$2000 Leh Gold L..c.	88⅛	100 do.. 85&in.	48⅛
$1000 Leh Con L..c.	78⅛	40 do.....	48⅛
$15000 Am Gold..is.		15 do.....c.	48⅛
b30....116⅛		400 do ....is.c.	48
$5000 do.....116⅛		100 do....	48
18 sh C & Am R.is.116		60 sh Leh V R.....	57⅛
50 sh Penna R.2d. 59			

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	116⅛	11 43 A. M.....	116⅞
10·10 "	116⅛	11·44 "	117
10·54 "	116⅛	12·22 P. M.....	116⅞
11·05 "	116⅜	12·23 "	117

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1864, 111@111½; do. 1865, 111@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 109⅞@110; do. 1868, do. 110@110⅜; 10-40s, 107¾@108. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅜@111⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116⅜@116⅝; Silver, 112@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 850@865; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. 1865, 111@111½; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110; do., July, 1867, 109⅞@110; do. July, 1868, 109⅞@110; 5s, 10-40, 107⅜@107½; Gold, 116¾@117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.—There is nothing doing in Cloverseed to fix quotations. There is a good demand for Timothy, and small lots changed hands at $4·75@5 per bushel. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $30 per ton without finding buyers.

The general aspect of the Flour market has not changed. The receipts are light and the amount limited at yesterday's quotations. About 800 barrels changed hands, including extras at $6@6·50; spring Wheat extra family at $6·75@7·25, the latter for choice Minnesota; $7·25@7·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7·50@8 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $8·25@9 for fancy brands. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $6·25.

No sales of Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is demoralized, lower and unsettled. Sales of 1600 bushels old Pennsylvania red at $1·50; and new Western at $1·40@1·50. Rye is steady at $1·10@1·13 for old Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is very dull. Sales of yellow at $1·04@1·06 and mixed Western at 97@98c. Oats are dull at 59@61c. for old State and 50@53c. for new.

Whisky is dull; we quote Western iron-bound at $1·01@1 02

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Arrived, steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.

Also, steamship City of Dublin, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 11.—Arrived, schr Moonlight, from Sagua for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig Charles Albert, from Demarara.

Passed out, bark G. Palmer, from Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Virginia, Campbell, Rotterdam, Souder & Adams.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Str Comstock, Drake, New York, do.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, Portsmouth, N. H., John C. Scott & Sons.

Brig San Carlos, Parker, Portsmouth, N. H., do.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, do.

Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Salem, do.

Schr Sea Queen, Rosebrook, Salem, do.

Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, South Harwich, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, Greenport, do.

Schr R. S. Kenney, Kelly, Davenport, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Panther (new), Mills, from Chester.

Schr Annie J. Russell, Miller, fm Portland, Conn., with brown stone to Wm. Struthers & Son.

Schr William P. Cox, Knowles, from Bainbridge.

Schr Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, fm Bristol, R. I.

Schr Hazleton, Phillips, from Taunton.

Schr General John Cropper, Williams, from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Alexander Young, Young, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr D. Gifford, Gerrald, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Castine, Wilson, from Antwerp.

Bark Charlotte, from Bristol, Eng.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 27th ult.

Ship Boa Fe, Campos, hence, arrived at Lisbon 23d ult.

Ship William Creevy, Simmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 26th ult.

Br. steamers Russia, Lott, for Liverpool via Queenstown; Minnesota, Whineray, for Liverpool; and Sidonian, Mackay, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Missouri, Edwards, from Havana, and Benefactor, Pennington, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Cerealia, hence for Queenstown, missing (so reported); registered 348 tons.

Bark Nimbus, Kelly, hence for Hamburg, anchored at Deal 28th ult.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, McLeod, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 27th ult.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelps, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Matanzas 2d inst.

Brig Ortolan, Sherman, hence, arrived at Matanzas 4th inst.

Br. brig J. Sandersen, Cotter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 2d inst.

Schr Cloud, Steelman, from Trenton for New Haven, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

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THIRD EDITION

FARRAGUT REPORTED DYING.

Embezzlement in Boston.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Quiet Along the Lines.

The Prince Imperial at Metz.

FROM EUROPE.

Ollivier and the Ministry.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the Corps Legislatif, on Tuesday, when the vote was taken on the question of sustaining the ministry, only six voices were with M. Ollivier.

The Prince Imperial still at Metz.

A Metz despatch, in the morning papers, says that the Prince Imperial is still at that place, and that the Emperor will certainly make a stand there.

The Prince de Joinville

and Duc d'Aumale are at Weisbaden. It is reported that the Prince has asked leave to serve in the French fleet.

Restoration of the House of Orleans.

It is the conviction here, in the clubs and among the people, that the rule of the Bonaparte dynasty is over, and the restoration of the house of Orleans is anticipated. The Count of Paris is now in England.

American Securities in Demand.

PARIS, Aug. 10, via London, Aug. 11.—American bonds and bills on London are in great demand.

At Cherbourg,

last night, there was great activity in the embarkation of troops for the Baltic.

Italy and Austria Not Joining France.

The Austrian Minister here is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save Napoleon.

The Defenses of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Journal du Soir* says that Admiral Ronciere Le Noury will take command of the defenses of Paris, and that 8000 cannoniers from the navy have been placed under his orders to man the guns of the forts.

Quiet Along the Lines.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Journal Officiel* says that up to 1 o'clock this morning no attack had been made on our left wing.

After the Battle.

Our forces arrived at Saverne in good order.

At the battle of Froschweiller the corps of volunteer surgeons wearing white badges, as instituted by the General Convention, everywhere rendered most praiseworthy service.

The Prussian Losses.

The *Moniteur* says that a person worthy of entire confidence, who has just arrived from Alsace, states that the Prussian losses in the recent fighting were beyond computation.

In the Vosges,

decision and the greatest energy prevail. The Garde Mobile manifest much enthusiasm.

The Bank of England

has reduced its rate of discount one-half per cent. The rate is now 5½ per cent.

Rioting at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 10.—For two days the city has been greatly agitated by demonstrations of the people. Great crowds assembled and demanded arms. Last evening groups of radicals, seemingly without evil intent, entered the City Hall and endeavored to overthrow the municipal government. Troops quickly arrived, with stringent orders to arrest the rioters. The arrests have continued to-day, about forty persons being now under guard for participating in the disturbances. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

FROM NEW YORK.

Continuation of the Nathan Inquest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Nathan inquest was resumed to-day before Coroner Rollins. S. Williams, the lawyer, testified that Morris Williams, the builder, told him positively that the "dog" with which the murder was committed was the same implement that he saw behind the stable door a year ago.

Miss Clara Dale corroborated the statement of Washington Nathan, that he had been at No. 104 East Fourteenth street from nine o'clock till a quarter to twelve.

William Kelly was then placed upon the stand and examined as to his previous life. His testimony showed him to be a shiftless character, who had enlisted in the army under a false name. He showed great reluctance about disclosing his history, and appeared much confused and ill at ease. He produced a bad impression on all who heard him.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Stocks quiet. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 116⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109⅞; do. 1868, 109⅞; 10-40s, 107¾. Virginia sixes, new, 69; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 23⅝; Reading, 96; Adams Express, 68½; Michigan Central, 118¼; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 132¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Cotton dull and unchanged. 2200 bales sold. Flour dull and the market favors buyers; 6500 barrels sold; State, $5·30@6·70; Ohio, $6·35@7·65; Western, $5·95@7; Southern $6·25@10. Wheat dull and heavy; 21,000 bushels sold; No. 2 spring $1·20@1·25; winter red Western, $1·50@1·52. Corn dull and lower; 23,000 bushels sold; new Western mixed, 90@91c. Oats declining; 25,000 bushels sold; State, 60@61c.; Western, 51@52 cents. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; mess, $29·50; prime, $24@26. Lard drooping; steam rendered, 16@16¼c.; kettle rendered, 17@17½c. Whisky dull at 98½ cents.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Admiral Farragut Reported Dying.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A special despatch to the *Journal* from Portsmouth last night states that Admiral Farragut was very low and rapidly sinking.

Heavy Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A young man named Irving Doane, in the employ of Boyd, Corry & Co., boot and shoe dealers, on Pearl street, is under arrest on a charge of stealing about $4000 worth of boots from the establishment. He waived an examination, and was committed for trial in default of $2000 bail.

House and Barn Burned.

The house and barn of the late Thomas Sherman, in Dedham, took fire yesterday from burning brush and was entirely destroyed. Loss $6000 to $7000; insurance $3700. The house and barn of the late Commodore Van Bruns were on fire, but were saved.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph 2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following —

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R. Con. Stock.....	94⅞	Pacific Mail Steam..	38½
do. scrip.....	91⅞	Western Union Tele	34½
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	23½	Toledo & Wabash R.	59⅞
Ph. and Res. R.....	96	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	61
Mich. South. & N. I. R	92⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	107	Adams Express ex-d.	68⅜
Chi. and N. W. com..	82	Wells, Fargo & Co	14
Chi. and N. W. pref..	85½	United States.....	41
Chi. and R. I. R.....	113¾	Gold.....	117
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94	Market irregular.	

FROM THE WEST.

The Schuetzenfest.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The programme for the American Schuetzenfest:—The festival will begin on October 1st. The prize distributions on October 10th will be one silver prize medal and 25 prizes of silver watches or engraved cups.

Indian Affairs.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Indian affairs near Fort Sill are still unsettled. The Kiowas and Cheyennes are still committing depredations in Texas. A party of twenty Indians attacked Wbaley's ranche, near the mouth of the Little Watchita, in Texas, on the 18th of July, killing L. C. Ware, of Illinois, and wounding another.

About the 20th of July 750 Indians raided in Cook and Montague counties, Texas, killing a Mr. Coosier, carrying off his wife and five children, also wounding several others. Sixty of the 6th United States Cavalry from Jacksboro, Texas, pursued the Indians, and near Wachita were attacked by the Indians, and had a severe fight. Two soldiers were killed and six wounded. Two Indians were killed and several wounded.

The troops fell back to Jacksboro, and being reinforced pursued the Indians, but could not overtake them.

All the Camanches have left the war camps and gone off together. It is rumored that they desire to make peace.

The Kiowas, Apaches, and Cheyennes still hold together.

The general election in the Choctaw nation came off on Wednesday, but the result is not known. There were three candidates for chief, Forbes Leflers, Wm. Bryant, Coleman Nelson. The former was on the platform of 1866, and in favor of the first railroad.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Gold Room was greatly excited to-day over the European war news, and as the drift of speculation is in favor of a lower premium, commensurately with the success of the Prussian element of the great contest, the report of another Prussian victory, received by the cable to-day, started a further downward movement, the extremes to-day being 118 and 115⅝. Moreover, the course of the market was characterized by few of the traditional reactions which are so common to such a movement. It was a steady decline from the moment dealings commenced at the Board. The formal opening price was 118, from which there was a decline to 117¾ during the forenoon. At 12 o'clock, when the Assistant Treasurer opened the bids for the Government gold, and it was found that a total of $2,400,000 was bid for, the competition so manifested produced a reaction to 117⅞, curiously exemplifying the fact that the sale of Government gold, while generally productive of a decline, may produce an advance when, as in such instances, the offer to sell exhibits the demand existing in the market. The reaction was but temporary, however, for the intelligence of an advance to 86⅞@87 for our bonds in London provoked fresh weakness, and when at length it was announced that the Prussian army had pierced the French centre and was on its way to Paris, where, furthermore, a revolution was said to be in progress with a view to the dethronement of Napoleon, gold fell to 115¾. It is not venturing too much to say that the fall would have been still more precipitate, and even to lower prices, had not the covering of the enormous short interest arrested the decline at such stage of its downward progress.

"It might be supposed that the Government market would have responded more closely to the higher quotations abroad, but the advance was barely a quarter per cent. in the leading issues. The reason of this is twofold. In the first place, while high gold renders the principal of a bond less valuable in currency, low gold makes the interest less valuable. The real price of such a security in times like the present is, therefore, a curious problem. In the second place, there is a wide-spread impression that the bonds now on the market are speculatively held by the foreign bankers, who were the first to break down their price a few weeks ago. The public, by which term the street includes individuals, savings banks, and private corporations, are, therefore, executing a sort of poetic justice in refusing to buy the bonds from the men who broke the market with a flood of sales and then loaded up at the lowest prices. It remains to be seen who will profit by the situation."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Webster Convicted.

*Court of Quarter Sessions